"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; winds northeasterly.

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,094. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.54¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate resumed consideration of the War Revenue bill, Senators White (Dem., Cal.) and Teller (Silver Rep., Col.) making set speeches. Both favored the corporation tax and opposed the bond issue. The bill will receive further consideration to-day. The House discussed the civil service question in connection with a Senate amendment to the Pension Deficiency bill, and afterward took up the bill to amend the internal revenue laws relating to distilled spirits.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Over 75,000 persons viewed Gladstone's body as it lay in state in Westminster Abbey. Emperor William, with the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece, reviewed the Guards in Berlin. J. W. Young, a son of the late Brigham Young, failed in London for $333,802. Fifty-three lives were lost on the Steamer Mecca, sunk in collision on the coast of Bengal.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Gov. Black contemplates calling an extra session of the Legislature, if necessary, to pass a law which will permit the volunteers from this State to vote at next Fall's election.

Page 2.

A team attached to a loaded truck ran away in Sixth Avenue yesterday, and Charles Feller of Bayside, L. I., was thrown against an elevated road pillar and fatally hurt.

The offer of John Jacob Astor to equip a light battery of mountain artillery for service in the war has been accepted by the Government, and the examination of recruits is to begin to-day.

Active preparations were being made in the Army Building yesterday for the equipment of the transport service. Thirty stevedores were sent to Tampa. Six ocean tugs will be bought.

Dr. H. S. Drayton read a paper before the Medico-Legal Society on "Alternating Personalities" and gave a striking instance of the action of hypnotic influences and auto-suggestion.

Yesterday's rainy weather caused much discomfort to New Yorkers. The Cunard Liner Aurania, which left her pier Tuesday, and had been fog bound in the harbor for two days, passed out of Sandy Hook in the morning. Other belated vessels also cleared.

Page 3.

The German Sharpshooters of Williamsburg received word from Washington yesterday that their offer to fight had been accepted. The organization numbers about 200.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey says he can fill the State's quota on the President's second call for troops twice over on the applications of existing organizations.

Camp Black was deluged by the worst storm ever seen at Hemstead. Men awoke to find themselves in water, and turned out to dig trenches in the early morning hours.

Page 4.

At a meeting yesterday of the Woman's Committee on Red Cross Auxiliaries the formation of two new auxiliaries was authorized.

Three colliers now in the navy yard have been officially renamed. The monitor Jason is expected to go to the yard to-morrow to have her second battery guns mounted.

Secretary of State Day's letter to the American Red Cross Committee was received in this city yesterday, together with a copy of a communication to the Secretary of War. The Government recognises the committee as the sole central organization in this country in affiliation with the International Committee of Berne.

Page 5.

Bids were opened in the Army Building yesterday for 10,000 helmets suitable for use by soldiers in the tropics. The lowest bid was $1.25 each.

About fifty women met yesterday and formed the Women's Patriotic League of Washington Heights, which will supply members of the Naval Militia and the volunteer regiments with small articles necessary for their comfort.

The case of Wenceslao Borda, who was forced to leave his hacienda in Puerto Rico and fly the island with his family, was brought to the attention of the State Department yesterday by a letter from William Hoes of this city.

In the race for the Belmont Stakes at Morris Park yesterday Hamburg was beaten by both Bowling Brook and Previous. Sly Fox won the Van Courtlandt Handicap, and Hanwell, Kirkwood, Helmsdale, and Mirthful won the other races.

The three-day tournament of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club was begun yesterday on the club's links, and despite the unpleasant weather forty-two players turned in scores. A. De Witt Cochrane made a new amateur record for the course, doing the eighteen holes in 89 strokes.

Page 7.

Forty-nine Cuban refugees, passengers on the steamer Bratsberg, arrived yesterday from Sagua la Grande. They report a distressing condition of affairs on the island.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Winona Lake, Ind., devoted the day to a discussion of the religious conditions of the times of the Westminster Assembly. The McGiffert case was not taken up.

Page 10.

July wheat declined 2¼ points, and September 2½ points in Chicago.

Before the adjournment of the Long Island Episcopal Diocesan Convention, at Garden City, resolutions were adopted approving President McKinley's course in the matter of the war with Spain.

The results of the baseball games yesterday were as follows: Cincinnati, 12; New York, 6. Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 2. Boston, 11; Louisville, 3. Cleveland, 5; Baltimore, 4. Washington, 11; Pittsburg, 7. Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

Page 12.

The Friends' yearly meeting was brought to a close. A desire was expressed for an international court of arbitration.

The annual exercises of Public School No. 69 were held yesterday in the school building, on West Fifty-fourth Street.

At the court-martial of Civil Engineer Menocal at the navy yard yesterday, Mr. Menocal was cross-examined by the Judge Advocate.

The Manhattan Railway Company presented a form of contract to the Rapid Transit Board in which many amendments to the original contract are desired.

Robert W. Fielding, the first member of the City Works ring in Brooklyn to be convicted, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Hirschberg to serve two years and six months in prison, and pay a fine of $2,171.

Edward Eastment, a clerk in the Water Supply Department in Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday for alleged forgery and fraud. More than $10,000 is said to have been stolen from the former City of Brooklyn in this fraud. There may be more arrests.

The recently formed association of taxpayers of Union County, N. J., known as the Union County League, has again issued an appeal to the property owners of that county for co-operation in the fight against the proposed widening of North Avenue from Elizabeth to Plainfield.

Michael and John Sess, the contractors indicted in connection with the collapse of the building at 18 and 20 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, which caused the death of six men, were arrested yesterday and released on furnishing $5,000 bail each. Harris Fordinsky also secured a bondsman yesterday, and was released from the Tombs.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
[illegible] Notes and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
[illegible] Notes.—Page 9.
Civil Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
[illegible] Notes.—Page 12.

RELIABLE WAR NEWS.
[illegible] war service of The Evening Post [illegible] complete of any evening paper, and [illegible] reliable.—Adv.

WAR IN EARNEST FROM THIS ON

The President Arranging for Important Campaigns.

BIG ARMIES TO BE MOVED

Plans for the Occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

TO END THE WAR SOON

Important Action All Along the Line Predicted After a White House Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A meeting of importance, at which the general plan of campaign was discussed, was held at the White House to-day. It was held at the request of the President, and those who took part in it were the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. Miles, the Secretary of the Navy and Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Admiral Sicard, President of the Naval War Board, and Capt. Mahan, third member of the War Board.

The business discussed is guarded with all the care that members of the Cabinet usually observe about their meetings, so that the transactions are only ascertained by fragments, and imperfectly at best. The results of the meeting it is ascertained, were a few decisions, in the line of all the preparation that has been going on for weeks. There was no departure from earlier plans, no brand-new scheme to be elaborated, but simply an exchange of views about the sufficiency of the arrangements made and the possibility of carrying them out successfully.

Movements to be Hastened.

There is good reason for believing that as a result of this last general conference of the President and the leading men of the army and navy Gen. Miles will hasten his departure for the South, that the movements upon Cuba and Puerto Rico, contemplated since the army was first called for, will begin almost immediately, and that every military movement desired to be made by the Administration will begin at the very earliest moment and be pushed with vigor.

Puerto Rico has been marked for occupation from the moment the war was declared. The Administration has looked upon it as more susceptible to attack and capture than Cuba, and has believed that in the general effort to impair the power and prestige of Spain, and also to discourage a prolonged war, the seizure of the rich and valuable colony was essential and practicable.

The necessity of organizing a force for the occupation of the Philippines, not fully anticipated when Admiral Dewey was ordered to seek and destroy the Spanish fleet in Asiatic waters, interfered to some extent with the gathering of a force to send to Puerto Rico. Now, however, with volunteers coming forward, the regular army extended considerably, and the extra regiments filling rapidly, it is found that the assault on Puerto Rico can be undertaken safely, and at the same time all the men be sent to Manila that can be used to get rid of such Spanish forces as remain in those islands.

War Plans Made Known.

Every person who attended the meeting at the White House got a complete, if not an intimate, acquaintance with the broad plans of the military departments. The War Department arrangements were made known by Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles, and Secretary Long and the members of his war board described what had been arranged for the navy to do, and how it would work with the War Department to carry out the plans for the invasion of Cuba and Puerto Rico. All accounts agree in representing that the desire of the President for the promptest action was eagerly met by the wish of the military and naval officers to push operations with all practical speed.

Just when the forward movements are to be made, and by whom they will be directed, is left partly to conjecture. Gen. Miles, however, will hurry up the invasion of Cuba, and will get such troops for his work as the difficulties and circumstances will permit. Gen. Brooke, it is believed, will conduct the occupation of Puerto Rico. Regulars will go with both armies. Possibly most of the regulars that are to be used in securing Puerto Rico may afterward join the Cuban party, for it is not quite clear that the movement into Cuba will not be deferred, for many reasons, until after Puerto Rico has been taken from Spain's control.

Regulars to Steady Volunteers.

The reasons for using regulars to steady the line of attack on Puerto Rico are those which will lead the War Department to transfer part of the regulars used in Puerto Rico back to the Cuban expedition as soon as one undertaking has proved to be successful. The Spanish force in Puerto Rico is small as compared with that in Cuba. The volunteers who go on the expedition to Puerto Rico will be steadied and restrained by the conduct of the regulars, and under a good General will be a very good army of occupation after such fighting is over as may be necessary to subdue the Spaniards. The regulars who have had a taste of the Spanish style will be so much the better prepared for the fighting to come in Cuba.

From what is gathered about the plan for obtaining a footing on the Island of Puerto Rico, it is assumed that there will be a demonstration in force by naval vessels at San Juan, but that while the forts at the entrance of the harbor are being thus diverted on the water side, an expedition will be landed and moved forward to attack the fortifications from the land side, thus employing the enemy front and rear at the same time. Once the Spanish forces are routed in Puerto Rico, it is not believed there will be any difficulty about holding onto the island with a very moderate force.

Decisive Blows Planned.

The Administration has been so secretive that it is impossible to verify the reports as to the order of the campaign, or as to whether there will be a demonstration against Cuba at the same time that one is directed against Puerto Rico. When any blow is struck, however, it is the desire of the President and all the men who took part in to-day's conference that it shall be so strong and decisive as to compel the conclusion that the war is to be short if quick and heavy blows can shorten it.

Very little concern appears to be felt by the Administration as to what may happen if Spain shall send another fleet to succor Cervera at Santiago. It is taken for granted that if a fleet shall come it will not be formidable, as Spain has not the vessels out of which to construct a formidable fleet for any service.

To Take and Hold Puerto Rico.

At all events, it is not assumed by the Administration that any fleet that Spain can possibly send over will be able to overturn the results of a successful campaign in Cuba or in Puerto Rico. Besides, there are indications, some of them not fully set forth in European dispatches, that lead the Administration to believe that no more troops will be sent from Spain for either Cuba or Puerto Rico.

As nearly as can be ascertained, 20,000 troops will be used to take and hold Puerto Rico. Spain has from 10,000 to 13,000 troops there. Most of these are at San Juan, and the defenses will be very well manned if the troops have any efficiency whatever. Still, they will be exposed to the fires of the United States ships in front, and of the land forces in the rear, and it is not expected that they will be able to maintain a very stubborn or prolonged resistance.

One member of the conference said this afternoon that if the programme desired to be carried out by the President were half performed, the country would have a hot celebration of the Fourth of July this year.

IMPATIENT AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 26.—Indications here are for an early movement on Cuba. Officers who have just come from Washington say that great pressure is being brought to bear on the President to have a landing made at once and some point in Cuba seized and held. It is pointed out that, should Spain submit now, we should have nothing to hold for indemnity or for the enforcement of our demands. Dewey has not taken Manila, although he has destroyed the Spanish fleet; Sampson avoided the taking of San Juan de Puerto Rico, and no attempt has been made to take even a seaport in Cuba.

It has been suggested that should Spain now offer to end the war the doctrine of fait accompli would be invoked and that European powers would uphold Spain in the contention. It could be said that, although we have been ostensibly waging war against Spain since April 21, we have made no serious attempt to land on Cuba, the only recognized goal of our arms and the liberation of which is the only declared purpose of the war.

It is said that the President has been greatly impressed by these suggestions, and will order the advance at the earliest possible day. The officers who bring this news are of the opinion that the movement of the troops will begin very soon.

Gen. Wheeler and his staff called on Gen. Lee and his staff to-day. Both these distinguished Confederate Generals are in full uniform as Major Generals of Volunteers, and are attracting a great deal of attention. Floridans are not yet accustomed to seeing "Joe" Wheeler and "Fitzhugh" Lee in a blue uniform, but are giving both even a more generous reception than they are giving the regulars.

A detachment of 205 naval reserves from Chicago arrived at Tampa to-day. They left later on the steamer Mascotte for Key West, where they probably will be assigned to duty on board vessels of the blockading squadron.

Two more vessels have been added to the fleet of transports at Port Tampa, the Clyde Liners Algonquin and Yucatan. Each is fitted with bunks and stalls, and is capable of carrying about 1,000 men.

TO CAMP AT JACKSONVILLE.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The report that Jacksonville, Fla., is to be made a point for the mobilization of troops is supposed to have originated in the discretion given Gen. Shafter to remove a portion of his command, now at Tampa, to Jacksonville in case he found they would be more comfortable there.

Reports from Tampa show that the troops massed there are experiencing serious discomfort from the heat, the lack of water, and other drawbacks which, it is believed, would be mitigated by the removal of a portion, at least, of them to some other point. Jacksonville is understood to have been settled upon as the most available location within easy reach of Tampa, and Gen. Shafter is expected to send one of the divisions under his command there to await the time for departure for Cuba. No troops from other camps will be sent to Jacksonville, and it will not be a point for any general mobilization.

Ammunition Landed in Cuba.

KEY WEST, May 26.—The story is common property here that two vessels belonging to the blockading squadron before Havana succeeded this week in landing 30,000 rounds of ammunition on Cuban soil. It is said the landing was made west of Havana at a point where the Spaniards had not thought it necessary to place a guard.

The landing force was met by a party of insurgents, who conveyed the ammunition to Gomez. The rebel leader is said to have come to a distinct understanding with the American authorities as to the time and place for a conjunction of forces.

CHICAGO CONTINUES GROWING.

Population This Year, According to the Directory, About 1,880,000.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The population of Chicago, according to the forthcoming issue of the new city directory, is approximately 1,880,000. The population last year, according to the directory, was 1,828,000. The increase in the year is normal.

The school census work is not yet completed, but it is believed the figures of Superintendent Fitzgerald for the first time in years will approximate those of the city directory, and leave no doubt that in the National census of 1900 the population will foot up about 2,150,000.

Chicago has lost population in the last two months through the war. More than 4,000 militiamen who have been called to the front have left their places of work and homes.

The directory now contains more than 500,000 names.

Iowa Bankers' Association.

MASON CITY, Iowa, May 26.—The twelfth annual session of the Iowa State Bankers' Association closed here to-day. Resolutions were adopted favoring reform of the currency. The association indorsed the war measures, and declared willingness to help the State do its part.

Royal Blue Line to Washington.
New time schedule now in effect. Two "Royal Blue Limited" trains leave New York at 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the run to Washington in five hours.—Adv.

WILL MR. ALGER RESIGN?

A Member of the Cabinet Says He Thinks the Secretary of War Will Stick to His Post.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A member of the Cabinet who was to-night asked if the report was correct that Secretary of War Alger was about to resign, at once answered:

"If that is the intention of the Secretary of War, he has not told all the members of the Cabinet. I do not believe that it is true."

The report that Mr. Alger would resign was heard from time to time, before the Secretary recovered from his severe illness, and has been revived lately. Gen. Alger is not in robust health, and the labors of the War Department are difficult and exacting. Notwithstanding these circumstances the Secretary has attended to his routine duties, and has found some time to help out a few friends who desired to serve in the army.

Color was given to-day to the report that he was about to resign by his absence from the department. It was afterward explained that the Secretary had found it impossible, if he came to his office at 9 o'clock, to do any work uninterruptedly. So he had determined to get through with much of his correspondence before leaving his home or seeing visitors, who occupy so much of his office time that he is constantly delayed in the dispatch of his routine work.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Special Legislative Session May Be Held to Afford Them the Opportunity.

ALBANY, May 26.—The duration of the war will determine the question whether or not Gov. Black will call an extraordinary session of the Legislature. If the State authorities become convinced that the war will continue beyond the time for the State election this Fall, or if events so shape themselves that the volunteer troops from this State will be kept in the United States service beyond that time, the Governor undoubtedly will convene the Legislature in extraordinary session to enact legislation which will permit the volunteers of this State to cast their votes, no matter in what part of the country they may be.

The present election law is so rigid as to registration, the length of residence in election districts, and other qualifications required to entitle an elector to vote, that no provision can be made to allow the volunteers to vote in the field except through an act of the Legislature. When New York's second quota of volunteers has been filled the State will have placed in the field 19,000 men, 95 per cent. of whom are voters. It is the general belief that the State election will be close this year, and both parties believe it would be folly to disfranchise 18,000 legal voters of this State simply because they have volunteered their services to the Government as soldiers.

During the last years of the civil war the laws were so framed that the soldiers in the field had an opportunity to vote.

CRAMPS' SHIPBUILDING CO.

Denied at the Annual Meeting that an English Company Will Join It.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The annual meeting of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company was held at the office of the company in this city this afternoon. All of the old Directors were reelected, with the exception of Henry Seligman, who retired in favor of his brother, Theodore Seligman. Mr. Seligman's retirement is said to be due to the fact that he is about to depart for Europe, and expects to be absent from this country for a long period.

The meeting was brief, and only routine matters were discussed. It is stated that the present officers of the company, consisting of Charles H. Cramp, President, and Henry W. Cramp, Vice President and Treasurer, will be re-elected, and that Theodore W. Cramp will be chosen Secretary to fill the vacancy now existing.

It was stated by a gentleman who was present at the meeting that there was no discussion whatever of the alleged "deal" whereby the English shipbuilding firm of Vickers, Sons & Maxim is to procure an interest in the Cramp Company, and that there is absolutely no ground for the rumor to that effect which has been so persistently circulated for the past few days.

A Klondike Party Drowned.

NASHUA, N. H., May 26.—Information received at the Armenian colony here shows that an entire Klondike party of seven men from this city and Haverhill, Mass., were drowned by the breaking of the ice in Frasier Lake on May 2. Five of the men were from Nashua and two from Haverhill. They left here March 4, and were last heard from April 9, when they were just leaving for the lake. All were single men except one from Nashua. Each one had about $700.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

There has been a general fall in pressure over the entire country. A belt of low pressure extends from Lake Superior to New Mexico, with higher pressure to the Northwest. An area of relatively high pressure covers the lake regions and New England, with its centre east of Nova Scotia. It is raining on the Southern New England and Middle Atlantic Coast, with generally clear weather in the interior as far as the lake regions and the Mississippi Valley. It is clear throughout the South and cloudy in the Northwest. During the past twenty-four hours rain has fallen on the Middle and North Atlantic Coast and showers in the Northwest. The temperature is lower in the Central Missouri Valley and stationary elsewhere. Cloudy weather and rain will probably continue to-day in Southern New England and along the coast as far as the Chesapeake Bay. It will remain clear in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and throughout the South. There will be increasing cloudiness and probably showers in the upper lake region, and showery conditions will continue in the Upper Mississippi and Central Missouri Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	51	54	58
6 A. M.	50	54	58
9 A. M.	53	56	59
12 M.	58	54	58
4 P. M.	63	53	56
6 P. M.	61	54	56
9 P. M.	58	54	56
12 P. M.	51	54	56

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57¼
Weather Bureau	54½
Corresponding date 1897	55¾
Corresponding date for last twenty years	63

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 degrees at 9 A. M.; the minimum was 53 degrees at 4 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .94, and at 8 P. M. .95.

Pennsylvania Railroad Announces that Train 285, leaving New York at 3:20 P. M. Saturday, 28th, will be run through to Mantoloking.—Adv.

NO WORD FROM SANTIAGO

Belief that the Spanish Fleet Is Blockaded in That Port Not Yet Confirmed.

REPORTS NOT DISCREDITED

Secretary Long Believes the News Which Has Come from Various Sources, but Is Anxious for Official Information.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Long believes that Cervera's fleet is in Santiago Harbor, but he does not know it to be there by any official information. That is the report of those who were in the White House conference to-day.

Aside from foreign and unofficial information and dispatches from the scouts of the United States, implying that Cervera is in Santiago, the Government was, up to a late hour to-night, destitute of information. Cervera was seen heading toward Santiago Harbor. He has not been seen anywhere else. He must therefore, it is supposed, be at Santiago.

The Navy Department could not tell, probably, just where the fleet of Commodore Schley begins, and that of Admiral Sampson ends. Hints from department officers have strengthened the belief that Admiral Sampson has reserved to himself the task of protecting the blockade from any incursion, and of preventing Cervera from getting out by the East or the West, and that Commodore Schley, with the vessels of his Flying Squadron, supported by possibly two others, has been ordered by Admiral Sampson to dispute the right of way if Admiral Cervera should dare to leave port.

Secretary Long Impatient.

Secretary Long is as impatient for information about the location of the Spanish fleet and the prospects for its capture or destruction as the crowds that linger constantly in front of the bulletin boards. It is proof conclusive to the Bureau of Navigation that there are no newspaper tugs along with the blockading fleet that no news has come from Schley or Sampson. If any of them had been present when Cervera's fleet was driven into Santiago—if it was driven in—it was but a short run to Haiti or Kingston, and news might have been forwarded at least two days ago.

Many naval officers are turning their attention to inquiries whether it is possible for Admiral Cervera to get out of Santiago Harbor. They hold that this manoeuvre is impossible, and that being so, the career of the Spanish Admiral is at an end, so far as it constitutes a menace against our ships. The British comment that Admiral Hornby in 1885 escaped with his entire fleet from a harbor under similar conditions, and that Admiral Cervera should be able to make his escape when he gets ready to do so is not accepted.

The naval view here is just the contrary. It is pointed out that Admiral Hornby escaped from an open bay, while Admiral Cervera must come through a narrow channel about 300 yards wide, on which the American searchlights will play constantly. It is said that this is not mere opinion, but that naval manoeuvres were carried on at Key West and Tortugas a few months ago which furnish a positive demonstration that Admiral Cervera cannot make an exit without being discovered.

Torpedo Attack Not Feared.

An officer who was on board one of the American ships during the Tortugas movements says a sham night attack of torpedo boats was made upon the big battleships and cruisers. The latter were given no notice of the projected attack, and there was no extra guard such as the American ships now maintain. But every torpedo boat engaged in the attack was discovered long before it was within striking distance of the cruisers and battleships. One of the attacking torpedo boats was so bewildered by the searchlights that it nearly ran into a cruiser. The lesson drawn from this attack was that a night sally by an enemy was impossible owing to the modern methods of discovering an approach.

It is said that these manoeuvres at Tortugas and Key West practically represent the situation before Santiago. If Cervera sent out his torpedo boats as scouts they would be detected before they could do damage and would be destroyed by the small guns of such cruisers as the Montgomery. The American ships would have the advantage of concentrating their entire fire upon one small passage, about 300 feet wide.

A night battle is quite unusual in naval annals, but it has occurred. The Constellation fought the Revenge at night, the engagement continuing for six hours in the darkness, during which time the mainmast of the Constellation was carried away and the ship crippled. It is believed that if Admiral Cervera attempts to escape he will choose the night for this movement.

Plans to Confine Cervera.

On the other hand, naval officials are discussing the means the American commander may adopt to make exit impossible. In the blockade of Charleston, barges full of stones were sunk at the channel entrance, cutting off ingress and egress. A few old hulks would serve the same purpose in the present case. There is difficulty, however, in getting such old craft, and the sinking of the derelict at the proper point in the channel would be attended with great danger. It must be towed to position, subjecting those in charge to the danger of mines and torpedoes. There are also the guns from Morro Castle to be guarded against. It is understood, however, that Morro Castle has no searchlights, so that a night operation of this character could be executed without the Spaniards being made aware of it.

Taking everything into account, naval officers feel that Admiral Cervera committed a fatal blunder in being trapped at Santiago, and there is no fear that the trap will prove inadequate to hold him.

THE CHASE OF THE TERROR.

Fast Cruisers After the Spanish Torpedo Boat Destroyer and Her Consort.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A sharp game of hide and seek is now being played between the Spanish torpedo boat Terror, the supply ship Alicante, three "phantom" ships flying the enemy's flag, and fast cruisers and scouting vessels belonging to the American Navy.

Admiral Sampson detached three ships from the fleet now in Cuban waters and sent them after the Spaniards who were deserted by Cervera. The Minneapolis, the Harvard, and one other cruiser sailed south several days ago with instructions to capture any Spanish colliers that might be found in South American waters and to locate and destroy the Terror and the Alicante as soon as they should leave Fort de France, Martinique. Both these ships are reported to have left Fort de France yesterday, and Secretary Long expects to hear that they have fallen into our hands.

MADRID, May 26.—Confirmation has been obtained here in a dispatch from the Island of Martinique, French West Indies, of the departure of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Terror from Fort de France after repairing there.

Absolute sale at public auction of the Johnston Jewelry Co. stock, daily. 17 Union Square.—Adv.

CERVERA MAY HAVE FLED.

MADRID, May 26.—The Minister of Marine, Capt. Aunon, was asked yesterday if it was true the Americans were blockading Santiago de Cuba, and he replied:

"It is presumed the Americans will try to hinder our ships from leaving Santiago de Cuba, but I am not certain whether the Americans arrived in time to do so. The latest dispatch from Admiral Cervera on Tuesday announced that all his vessels were loading coal."

The general impression here is that Admiral Cervera has left Santiago de Cuba.

WOULD CUT AMERICAN CABLES.

MADRID, May 26.—The newspapers here continue to urge the cutting of the American cable connections across the Atlantic if the Cuban cables are severed.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to "establish and maintain all such telegraphic communication as he may deem necessary during the continuance of the present war by opening or reopening such ocean lines as may be necessary in any exigency for the proper protection of naval and military operations." The bill carries an appropriation of $1,000,000.

SPANIARDS BUY THE HAVEL.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Has Gone to Barcelona.

LONDON, May 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Hamburg says the North German Lloyd steamship Havel has been sold to the Spanish Compania Trasatlantica and has gone to Barcelona.

The Havel is a steel vessel, schooner rigged, with three masts, built at Stettin, Germany, in 1890. Her gross tonnage is 6,785 and her net tonnage, 3,144. She has thirteen compartments and four decks. Her engines are of 11,500 horse power, and she is driven by a single propeller. She has dedeveloped a speed of between 18 and 19 knots in crossing the Atlantic between New York and Southampton.

On Monday last, in a special dispatch from Bremen, it was announced that the company had sold the Havel to a Hamburg concern, who did not appear to be shipowners, and that the Havel had sailed that day, presumably for the Mediterranean.

Our Navy Criticised in the Cortes.

MADRID, May 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Gasset, Director of The Imparcial, denounced the alleged acts of some of the American warships as being contrary to international law. He also moved that a pension be granted to the family of the Captain of the Reina Maria Cristina, who perished at Cavite. The Minister of Marine, Capt. Aunon, accepted the proposition.

At Cardenas and Cienfuegos.

MADRID, May 26.—A dispatch to the Heraldo from Havana says Cardenas, near Matanzas, has been strongly fortified. The dispatch adds that twelve American warships made a demonstration off Cienfuegos on Wednesday.

POSITIONS OF OUR FLEETS.

KEY WEST, May 26.—News from the American squadrons operating in Cuban waters was received here this afternoon, fully confirming the general situation outlined in these dispatches last night. Commodore Schley is believed to be off Santiago de Cuba to-day, and definite information as to the exact situation, in so far as it affects Admiral Cervera's squadron, may be expected in a few hours.

Rear Admiral Sampson is in a position to proceed quickly to the assistance of Commodore Schley, with any or all of his ships, on receipt of definite word from Commodore Schley, and at the same time he remains within striking distance of Havana. If, however, Commodore Schley reports that Admiral Cervera is bottled up at Santiago de Cuba, the naval view is that he will be permitted to finish the business at that point with the ships now under his direct command.

The blockading squadron under Commodore Watson is thought to be on duty along the western and northern coast of the island. The composition of the three squadrons has been changed, but the names of the ships under each commander are not permitted to be telegraphed for strategic reasons.

COMMODORE REMEY'S FLAGSHIP.

The Miantonomoh to be Used Until the Lancaster Is Ready.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Announcement was made at the Navy Department to-day that the Miantonomoh had been designated as the flagship of Commodore George Remey, who is in command of the naval station at Key West. The Miantonomoh is one of the monitors attached to Admiral Sampson's fleet, and her selection as the station flagship indicates that for the present, at least, she is to be retained at Key West, possibly as a guard for the naval and coal supplies there.

It is understood that the Lancaster, one of the few wooden vessels remaining in the navy, is to be made the station ship at Key West as soon as she can reach there from the Boston Navy Yard, where she has been undergoing repairs for months past. On her arrival Commodore Remey will make her his flagship.

Lieut. J. H. Shipley has been made Flag Lieutenant to Commodore Remey.

THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Directors Decide to Keep It Open Sunday Afternoon and Evenings.

OMAHA, Neb., May 26.—By a vote of 24 to 12, the Directors of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition have decided to keep open the gates of the exposition on Sunday from 1 P. M. to 10 P. M. In deference to the wishes of some of the religious people in Omaha and elsewhere it was decided after a long debate to close during the forenoon.

The sale of liquors will not be permitted, and concerts and religious services will be held in the Auditorium Sunday afternoons.

Commencing May 30th, new train to Chicago via D., L. & W. and Nickel Plate Roads, leaving New York daily, except Sundays, at 1:00 P. M., arriving at Chicago 4:00 P. M. Through vestibuled coaches and sleeping cars.—Adv.

SPAIN WANTS PEACE

All Idea of French Intervention Now Abandoned in Madrid.

NOTHING TO GAIN BY WAR

New Foreign Minister Expected to Propose Terms of Settlement.

The Cuban Delegate in Paris Makes a Prediction of a Speedy End of Hostilities.

LONDON, May 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The dominant note of public opinion here is a desire to find some way to honorable peace, as Spain has nothing to gain by an indefinite prolongation of hostilities.

"All idea that France will intervene, however, is now abandoned, and hopes are fixed upon the possibility that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, will find some fitting occasion on which to take the initiative."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The political outlook is brighter, and the Ministerialists believe that a Cabinet crisis can be averted. Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, declared in the Cortes to-day (Thursday) that when an opportunity presented itself the Cabinet would not fail to do its best to bring about an honorable peace."

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph reports an interview he has had with Dr. Betancos, representative of the Cuban Republican Government in Paris. Dr. Betancos expresses the firm conviction that the war will be over sooner than is thought in Europe.

"The Americans," he says, "will experience no difficulty in landing troops, who will at once be joined by insurgents, who are much stronger than is generally supposed. Nor is there any doubt that Rear Admiral Sampson will strike a heavy blow shortly. The insurgents would rather accept annexation by the United States than the autonomy which Spain would grant. Before another week the Americans will be masters of Havana and firmly established in Cuba."

SPAIN'S HOPES SINK.

The Defeat of the Fleet in Cuban Waters Expected to Cause a Revolution.

LONDON, May 26.—There are renewed sinister predictions of an impending revolution in Spain contained in a special dispatch from Madrid to-day. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is said to have strongly advised the Queen Regent to prepare to flee, and her mother, who is now in Madrid, is reported to have given her the same advice. But, it is added, the Queen Regent is determined to remain.

The dispatch says that the defeat of the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters, which the best-informed people regard as only a question of a few days, is bound to precipitate an outbreak.

MADRID, May 26.—The outcome of yesterday's financial debate is that both Señor Puigcerver, the Minister of Finance, and the Marquis de Villaverde, the Conservative leader, have agreed to oppose the impost on the National debt. The Marquis declares the Silvelists will oppose the measure even to the length of obstruction, and Señor Puigcerver declares the measure will not become law while he is a Minister.

A crisis will be precipitated by the Carlists, Republicans, and Romeroists, who intend to introduce a resolution in favor of the impost. This will divide the majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Inasmuch as Señor Gamazo, the Liberal leader, and his followers favor the impost, Señor Puigcerver will resign because Señor Gamazo, who is Minister of Public Instruction, will resign unless he gains the day, and the latter is considered a weightier man.

In regard to these indications of a crisis, The Liberal remarks:

"The sovereignty, perhaps the independence, of the Nation is hanging in the balance. Enemies menace it everywhere abroad, and there is famine at home. A solution of the problem cannot be foreseen. Industry, commerce, and agriculture are dead. The flower of Spanish youth is giving its life blood to the war, and weakened mothers are nursing a new generation amidst this accumulation of evils. Patriotism demands our silent inactivity, while the rival partisans of the Liberal party squabble over petty questions, depriving the nation of a strong, united Government, capable of facing the present struggles. The country may wait while the Government arranges its diffenerces with party politics, but Dewey, Sampson, McKinley, and Salisbury are not likely to wait."

According to El Epoca, the Conservative organ, the Cabinet council to-day, the Queen Regent presiding, discussed three points in the proposed note to the powers—the manner of the bombardments by the American squadron, the alleged use of the Spanish flag by the Americans at Guantanamo, and the cutting of international cables by the Americans.

Duke Almodovar de Rio conferred until a late hour this evening with Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France.

SPAIN AND PRIVATEERING.

Available Steamers to be Impressed as Auxiliary Cruisers.

MADRID, May 26.—In the Senate to-day Count Almenas introduced the question of privateering, urging the Government to adopt privateering, "in view of the American proceedings."

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, declared that the matter was inopportune and could not be debated. Count Almenas, however, insisted, but the President of the Senate refused to allow the discussion to continue.

It is currently reported here this afternoon that the Spanish Government has ordered all the Spanish steamers from 1,000 tons up, capable of steaming a minimum of twelve knots, to be impressed as auxiliary cruisers. The Spanish commanders at the various ports, it is added, have been instructed to take charge of such steamers, whether mail boats or otherwise.

CADIZ FLEET PREPARING.

Trial of the Guns of the Armored Cruiser Emperador Carlos V.

MADRID, May 26.—News from Cadiz describes the trial of the artillery of the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V. All the warships at Cadiz have steam up constantly; and, accordingly, early yesterday the Emperador Carlos Quinto left the harbor, carrying a commission of experts consisting of Gen. Jachme, chief of the arsenal; Col. Sanchez, Chief of Artillery; Col. Alonso, Chief of Engineers; the Captain of the port, and other members of the technical staff.

Three shots were fired from the twenty-eight-centimetre gun, which is mounted in a protected turret, with electric and hand-firing mechanism, the Emperador Carlos Quinto being the only Spanish warship furnished with these improved appliances. The trials were made by hand, one shot horizontal and the others to the larboard and starboard at from fifteen to twenty degrees, with excellent results. Shots were also fired from the ten and twelve centimetre guns, from fifty-seven-millimetre guns, and from a thirty-seven-millimetre Mitrailleuse, all with excellent results. Further trials were suspended owing to the foul weather, and the Emperador Carlos Quinto returned to Cadiz.

PREPARING FOR INVASION.

Active Work for the Equipment of the Transport Service.

In the Quartermaster's Department of the Army Building yesterday active preparations were being made for the further equipment of the transport service for the army of invasion.

A force of thirty stevedores were sent to Tampa to assist in the stowing of the transports. These men were taken for the most part from the docks of the lines from which the troop ships were chartered.

Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's department has been ordered by the War Department to purchase six ocean tugs for immediate service in the transport fleet. These tugs are to be purchased within the next two days. Each will carry a detachment of soldiers, and will probably mount one or two rapid-fire guns and be used for foraging expeditions on rivers and inlets.

The War Department has already secured three steel lighters, which will accompany the army to Cuba. These vessels will each carry 100 men, and for the protection of the crew will carry bales of cotton around their decks. They are designed to defend the pontoon bridges.

ODD CHANGES IN PERSONALITY.

Dr. Drayton Reads a Paper Before the Medico-Legal Society—Dr. Bleyer on X Rays.

Clark Bell presided over a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society last night at 460 Lexington Avenue, the home of Dr. J. Mount Bleyer. Dr. H. S. Drayton read a paper on "Alternating Personalities," or, as he spoke of them, "cases in which the expression of character undergoes very marked alterations—to the extent, it may be, of the complete reversal of a recognized disposition." The discussion of these cases, he said, involves several distinct theories of causation.

"We have, for instance," said Dr. Drayton, "the hypnotic or suggestive theory, which would appear to go a long way toward accounting for the change. In this we must assume a modification of the relation and activity of the mind faculties—a regrouping of the forces dominating in the life of the individual, so that traits previously marked in the conduct become passive or subdued by the energetic expression of traits or qualities that had hitherto performed a secondary or indifferent part. Such a change would give necessarily the appearance of a new personality to those acquainted with the individual, and operate as a surprise even to those most familiar with him. We may assume that suggestion in many such cases acts mimetically. Of course, the same result may obtain in auto-suggestion."

Dr. Drayton here told of the case which has been investigated by Prof. James of Harvard and others, and found to be authentic, of a man who went to Norristown, Penn., and engaged in the business of a hatter. After being there about three years, and while at dinner at his hotel one day, he suddenly appeared to wake up. He asked where he was, and when told declared he knew nothing of Norristown or of the name he had borne there. He gave another name, and said his home was in a Massachusetts town near Boston. Word was sent to that town, and the man's relatives went to Norristown and fully identified him. This case the speaker put in the category of auto-suggestion, saying:

"Its events indicate a cumulative result. The man had been accustomed to dwell upon the necessity or expediency of making some change in his business or social relations. The intensity of his thought in this direction finally terminated in a crisis of physical experiences and a mental revolution."

Other theories of causation advanced to account for the phenomena of change in personality were suspension of activity of certain faculties and atavism or ancestral influences. A paper by Prof. Carl Sextus on "Auto-Hypnotism, Self-Suggestion and Fixed Ideas," was read by title, and Dr. Bleyer made an address upon "The X Ray and Its Safe Application."

In his remarks Dr. Bleyer announced a new departure in the use of the ray, by which he believed that it could be used with absolutely no danger to the patient. His ideas are novel, and he declared that they had been substantiated during a wide range of operations. He began by declaring that what were generally called burns, caused by the X ray, were not burns at all, but inoculations of poison, germs, or impurities from the surrounding air, driven into the flesh by the particles from the light tube.

These inoculations can be safely avoided, he declared, through certain precautions. In the first place, he declared that the ordinary induction coil, the Rumkorf, or any like arrangement, should not be used. The amperage or body of the current given by these coils was too heavy and produced the very condition to cause inoculations. He advocated the use of a static electric machine for making the rays, the currents given off by these machines being of very high tension but of no body.

He also announced the discovery of a new treatment for burns and all cases of the poisonous bites of snakes and like troubles by electrolysis. He quoted medical authorities to show that death resulting from burns is caused primarily by poison generated in the wound through the action of germs. He said that he had succeeded in sterilizing the poison in burns, both from the X ray and from other causes, by electrolysis. Dr. Bleyer gave an interesting demonstration of his treatment.

CLEVELAND BREWERY TRUST.

A New Company with $12,000,000 Said to Have Been Formed.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—Promoter John P. Persch is authority for the statement that the consolidation of certain of the Cleveland breweries was accomplished in New York on Wednesday. Mr. Persch arrived in Cleveland to-day, and to-morrow Mr. J. T. Anyon of the firm of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. of New York, expert accountants, and a corps of assistants will arrive in the city to draw up statements of the condition of the books of the various breweries and to open the books for the new company. Attorney Auerback will arrive Tuesday.

Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, with the New York attorneys of the new company, Davies, Stone & Auerbach, are preparing the final legal documents to complete the formal transfer of the property of the breweries interested in the amalgamation of new companies. Besides the Cleveland breweries, the Kuebler-Stang Company of Sandusky would be in it. The capital of the new company will be $12,000,000, although not all of the authorized capital will be issued at once. The President will be F. W. Gehring of the Gehring Brewing Company. Mr. Persch insists that only American money will be invested. The Guarantee Trust Company of New York will be the financial agent of the company.

NEXT MANILA EXPEDITION

The Ohio Purchased to Sail in Company with the Centennial and Zealandia.

FOREIGN VESSELS DESIRED

Upset Price with American Registry Offered for the Northern Pacific Company's Steamers—The Roanoke Declined.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, who has charge of the chartering of transports for the Philippine expedition, reports progress in the work of securing ships to convey the remainder of the troops from San Francisco.

A contract was closed to-day for the Pacific steamship Ohio, now at Seattle, for use by the Government as a transport. The vessel is of 3,488 tons displacement and 343 feet long. She will proceed at once to San Francisco, where the necessary repairs and alterations will be made to prepare her for the troops she will convey to Manila.

The Ohio will join the Centennial and the Zealandia in the second fleet of transports.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is still negotiating with the agents of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company for the chartering of the six vessels of that line. He has fixed an upset price which the Government will pay for the charter of these vessels, and this figure has been cabled by the agents here to the owners of the vessels in London. The company does not seem to be disposed to let the Government have its vessels at a material reduction from the price at which American vessels can be obtained, notwithstanding the fact that the War Department will recommend to Congress that an American registry be given to the Northern Pacific vessels if they are chartered by the Government. There are many valuable considerations, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn points out, which inure to the company's ships by being placed under an American register. These considerations, he feels, are such that the company should be willing to charter the vessels to the United States at the lowest figure.

There are now three vessels on the Pacific Coast chartered by the Government available for the second expedition to the Philippines. Such of them as are not already there will be ordered to San Francisco promptly to be put in shape for the work for which they are intended. It is hoped that this may be done by some time next week, so that another detachment of 2,500 men will be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey.

There are 7,000 more troops in camp here, and 4,000 more to come. About fifteen more transports are required, together with a half dozen colliers. The Zealandia was towed to the iron works yesterday, where she will be docked and cleaned. A force of carpenters was put on board of her as soon as she was turned over to the Government.

The vessels so far secured for the next expedition are listed as follows:

The China can carry 1,500 men; the Centennial, 750 men; the Zealandia, 1,000 men; the Ohio, 1,000 men; the Peter Jebsen, (renamed Brutus,) a collier, could be converted to carry about 300 men, and the Ning Chow, the same as the Jebsen. Total number of men, 4,850.

There is a large number of steamers in the coast trade, but the steamship companies cannot relinquish all of their floating property. The list of available ships may contain the following craft that are in position at or near San Francisco, or are due at this port: The Queen will carry 1,000 men; the Senator, (a new vessel,) 750; City of Para, (due June 8,) 1,000 men; the City of Puebla, 1,000 men; the City of Columbia, 1,000 men; the Oregon, 800 men; the Santa Rosa, 800 men; the Morgan City, 800 men; the San Blas, 800 men; the St. Paul, (new,) 750 men; the Wellington, (collier,) 750 men; the Indiana, at the Sound, 1,000 men; the ship Roanoke, 800 men.

The colliers San Mateo and Mineola might be secured from the Pacific Improvement Company to send coal to the fleet. The total number of men that could be carried on the ships named is 12,000.

The department has declined the generous offer made by the Hon. Arthur Sewall of Maine to charter the ship Roanoke, owned by him, to the Government. The main reason for this is that the Roanoke is a sailing vessel, and the officials believe that for transport purposes steamships are preferable.

AMERICAN REGISTRY OFFERED.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day had under consideration the subject of granting American registry to foreign-built ships for the purpose of securing their services in carrying troops and supplies to the Philippine Islands, and decided to place the matter in the hands of a sub-committee with authority to report in all cases in which the War Department may make request that registry be granted. The discussion in the committee revealed the fact that there are several foreign ships whose services can be made available when considered desirable.

The action of the committee so far as it is concerned will have the effect of placing the matter in the hands of the War Department, for it was the general understanding that in cases in which the department may express a desire to secure the services of any particular vessel there should be no opposition. It is understood that the arrangement will aid the department materially in securing reasonable rates. The sub-committee having the matter in charge consists of Senators Frye, McMillan, Elkins, Gallinger, White, Murphy, and Mills.

SPANISH COLONIES REVOLT.

Outbreak in the Philippine and Caroline—Reported Explosion on the Baltimore.

MADRID, May 26.—A dispatch received here from Manila, by way of Hongkong, says a hundred Spanish soldiers evacuated Corregidor Island, at the entrance of Manila Bay, on May 16, because they were without ammunition.

A rebellion of grave dimensions, the dispatch continues, has broken out in the Province of Panagasinan, where the insurgents are pillaging houses and massacring the Spaniards.

In the Province of Zambale, the Spaniards assert, the insurgent Philippine Chief Matabalo, who refused to submit with the others in December last, has come in with his followers and has made submission to Capt. Gen. Augusti.

Ship Captains at Manila, it is said, have been informed by the Captain General that all the Caroline Islands have revolted and that the natives are engaged in all kinds of violences and depredations.

Gov. Gen. Augusti, the Spanish commander at Manila, seems to be following the course of Capt. Gen. Blanco at Havana in sending out for the encouragement of the Spaniards "news" of repeated alleged reverses to the American arms. A dispatch from Manila, just received here, says:

"The United States cruiser Baltimore is disabled by an explosion which occurred on board of her.

"The Americans attempted to land arms and ammunition at Binacayan, and the Spanish troops, who occupied a good position, permitted the Americans to land, when they fell upon them and captured the arms and ammunition."

El Correo (Liberal) says it is rumored that "grave measures" have been taken against the military chief of the Philippines. The Government has received no information on the subject.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—There was a lack of news to-day from Admiral Dewey, and this convinced the naval authorities that there could be little credence placed in the Madrid report of an accident to the Baltimore.

SPAIN'S FLEET WAS CRIPPLED.

HONGKONG, May 26.—Capt. Concha of the ill-fated Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria, destroyed at the battle of Manila, says that the Spanish commanders were quite aware that fighting was hopeless, but were forced to it by the state of public opinion at Manila. He and other officers wished to steam out of the harbor to meet the Americans, but Admiral Montojo forbade that move.

Capt. Concha says the Spanish fleet was in a disgraceful condition. The engines of the cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa were broken; the Castilla was leaking and needed engines to keep the water under; the Don Juan de Austria had only two guns that could be fired; the Marques del Duero had only one gun; while the Isla de Cuba and the Isla de Luzon had only their decks protected. He declares, however, that had the Americans not withdrawn by 11 o'clock the Spanish intended to steam out and die to the last man.

Warships to Aid Dewey.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Reports to the Navy Department show that the monitor Monterey is rapidly being put in shape in the dry dock at San Francisco for her voyage across the Pacific. The necessity of putting the monitor in the dock caused the Philadelphia to be taken out before the repairs in progress on her were completed. Hundreds of holes had to be stopped up and other temporary expedients resorted to to prepare her for the water before her time. This will delay the completion of the Philadelphia until July 1 possibly, though it was thought at one time that she would go into commission on the 1st of June.

It is now believed that either the Philadelphia or the gunboat Bennington, now at Honolulu, will be sent to Manila. With his present fleet, reinforced by the Charleston and the Monterey, naval officers say, Dewey has all the ships he needs, and ample to handle any fleet Spain can muster to send against him.

Troops Reach San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—The troops of Utah cavalry arrived this evening and went into camp at Fort Richmond. The Kansas volunteers were to-day supplied with clothing and other necessaries by donations from local business men.

Each member of the Thirteenth Nebraska Volunteers to-day received $8, the money having been appropriated by the Legislature of that State.

The Red Cross fund now amounts to $27,144. A contribution of $1,000 was received to-day from Claus Spreckels.

On Saturday 1,220 men are expected to arrive from Louisiana. They are the Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of the United States Infantry.

Colliers Named After Ancients.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Secretary of the Navy has given the name Brutus to the steamer Peter Judsen, recently purchased at San Francisco for the purpose of accompanying and coaling the monitor Monterey on her voyage to Manila. The collier Rhaetia, recently purchased, has been renamed Cassius. The names of Caesar, Pompey, Hannibal, Scipio, and other ancient heroes are already included in the list of naval vessels.

American Warship Off Iloilo.

LONDON, May 26.—A dispatch from Lloyds' agent at Iloilo, via Singapore, to-day, says:

"An American warship is reported to be cruising off Iloilo. The statement requires confirmation."

The Yorktown and Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Orders have been received to place the Yorktown and Philadelphia in commission as soon as possible; also to transfer the boys from the training ship Mohican, and to fill up that vessel with seamen and ordinary seamen.

RAIN DRENCHES NEW YORKERS.

The Weather Causes Much Discomfort—Fog Bound Steamers Manage to Get Out of Port.

New York had the usual weather yesterday. It rained. It was said at the Weather Bureau that it rained seventeen days in March and was clear seven days. The other days were cloudy. It rained sixteen days in April, and was clear four days. The other days were cloudy. There has been rain on eighteen days in May, and five days have been clear. In eighty-seven days there has been rain on fifty-one days, while only sixteen days have been clear. Twenty days have been cloudy.

The rainfall yesterday up to 8 P. M. amounted to .52 of an inch. It was a fine rain much of the time—a pesky kind of rain. Sometimes one could put his umbrella down and presently it was required again for protection against a vicious sort of downpour. The rain to some extent cleared away the fog that had embarrassed shipping for several days. It was helped by a northeast wind that blew at times thirty-four miles an hour.

The Cunard liner Aurania, which left her pier Tuesday forenoon on her voyage to Liverpool, and had been giving her passengers two days' entertainment at anchor in New York Harbor, got away about 6 o'clock yesterday. The German tank steamer American, for Rotterdam, which also sailed on Tuesday, did not get away till yesterday. The Red Star Line steamer Southwark, which left her pier Wednesday for Southampton and Antwerp, passed out at 9:15 A. M. yesterday, and the steamers Tjomo, for the West Indies; El Mar, for New Orleans; Linda, for Marseilles, and Tallahassee, for Savannah, which also sailed Wednesday, cleared the harbor only yesterday morning.

There were also two war vessels, which had been reported sailed, but did not get to sea till yesterday—the United States auxiliary cruiser Gloucester, (formerly the steam yacht Corsair,) and the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, (formerly the Old Dominion Line steamer Yorktown.)

A FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Charles Feller Loses His Life by Trying to Stop a Team.

Charles Feller of Bayside, L. I., received fatal injuries while trying to stop a runaway team of horses at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street early yesterday afternoon.

The horses, drawing a loaded truck belonging to R. H. Macy & Co., became frightened while their driver was away and started at Twenty-sixth Street on a wild dash down the avenue. Several women and children narrowly escaped being run down, and the rear wheels of a cab were smashed by the truck.

Feller caught the bridle of one of the horses and was thrown against an elevated road pillar. His collar bone was broken and he was hurt internally. The horses were cought a block further down by three policemen. Feller died at 8 o'clock at the New York Hospital.

The Farace Murder Case.

Capt. Kane of the East Fifty-first Street Station and his detectives are still looking for Frank Steciale, who, it is alleged, murdered Vincent Farace, a barber, of 316 East Forty-fifth Street, on Wednesday night, in East Forty-fifth Street. The police have now under arrest Frank Mariano and his son, Louis, of 759 Third Avenue, Pater Geglio, Joseph Palmisini, and Joseph Bondio of 310 East Forty-fifth Street, and Bondio's mother, Mariana. All the persons arrested, with the exception of Theresa Steciale, were committed to jail without bail for further examination in the Yorkville Court yesterday. Mrs. Steciale was allowed to go, as it was shown that she had nothing to do with the murder.

Joseph Freund Dies Suddenly.

Joseph Freund, eighty-two years old, of Harrison Street, Stapleton, dropped dead in his home last night. He was formerly a Wall Street broker. He was in his usual health yesterday and visited the banking districts, returning in the afternoon to his home. He is survived by his widow and a family of daughters, one of whom was the wife of the late William Keutchen, one of the best-known men of Staten Island.

NEW VOLUNTEER FORCES

No Details Announced as to the Plan of Enlisting or Mustering Them.

TO FILL PRESENT COMMANDS

Estimated that When This Has Been Accomplished Only 30,000 Additional Volunteers Will Be Needed Under the Call of the President.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Details of how, when, and where the 75,000 new volunteers called for in the President's proclamation of yesterday are to be recruited have not yet been promulgated by the War Department, and it is officially announced that they may not be given out for several days yet. Adjt. Gen. Corbin feels that there is no need for haste in making the new levy, since the first is not yet entirely enlisted, and he is going slow in order to be sure that the plans are perfected before the work is begun.

What is regarded by the best opinion, military and civil, as the most important point to be guarded in raising the new volunteers is the provision of the law under which the first call was made that "all organizations of the volunteer army shall be so recruited from time to time as to maintain them as near to their maximum strength as the President may deem necessary," and that "no new organizations shall be accepted into service from any State unless the organizations already in service from such States are as near to their maximum strength of officers and enlisted men as the President may deem necessary."

The regiments as made up out of the volunteers enlisted under the first call are far below the maximum strength as fixed by the Army Reorganization act, consisting of only 1,026 men, whereas the Reorganization act provides that every regiment shall be made up of twelve companies of 106 enlisted men each, or a total of 1,272 enlisted men to the regiment.

It is the contention of the Adjutant General's office, supported by those outside who know most about such matters, that the regiments as now constituted are too small for the highest efficiency. The companies are only eighty-three strong, including non-commissioned officers, and when this number is reduced by picket and guard details, sickness, and other causes, it is pointed out that the available strength of a company would often be reduced to twenty-five or thirty men. With so few men to begin with, it is suggested also, the companies would soon be reduced below fighting strength by the ordinary casualties of battle.

It is regarded as of the highest importance that the new volunteers be used first to fill up the regiments already raised to the regulation strength. To open the door now to as many new organizations as can be squeezed out of the 75,000 men would, military men think, be a serious error that might prove dangerous to the fighting effectiveness of the whole volunteer army. What is wanted is for each State to fill up the commands it has already contributed to the strength contemplated by the law. When that is done, the Adjutant General thinks, it will be soon enough to consider the acceptance of the numerous new organizations that are being tendered to the Government.

A careful computation made at the War Department to-day shows that 50,000 men approximately will be needed to recruit the present volunteer regiments to their maximum strength. In the division of the first quotas some States got more than they were actually entitled to, and if, as is thought would be but fair, these States are left out of the second call a little more than 40,000 will be required. That would leave practically 25,000, possibly 30,000, to be raised from the country at large in the form of new regiments of the regulation strength.

The importance of this matter is being urged upon the President by his expert military advisers with all the eloquence and force at their disposal. Tables showing just how many men will be needed from each State to raise its quota to the proper level have been prepared for his inspection, and no steps will be left untaken to secure his approval of the plan.

The intention on the part of the War Department officials not to limit the raising of the soldiers to the National Guard organizations will give an opportunity for the formation of independent commands, a number of which already have been offered to the Government under the previous call, but which, because of the lack of room, had to be rejected.

Volunteers from Alaska.

Alaska has several thousand who are willing and anxious to serve the Government as soldiers, as indicated in a letter recently received here from a prominent official of that Territory. An opportunity may be given them to come in under the second call.

"It is not generally understood throughout the country," said an army official today, "that soldiers who re-enlist in the service and recruits who enlist for the first time may be discharged on their own application at the close of the war. The enlistment is for a term of three years, but there is nothing in the law to prevent soldiers who are received into the army while it is being organized to its war strength from being discharged as soon as the war is over. This statement should be made to correct a misapprehension that exists in this regard throughout the country.

"When the war is over the officials will determine at just what figure the army is to be maintained, and I am sure more men will want to remain than there will be room for. The enlistments in the regular branch are proceeding at the rate of about 1,000 every ten days, so that necessarily some little time will elapse before the full war strength of 62,000 men is reached."

It is still uncertain just how far the National authorities will go toward recruiting the new force of volunteers, nor is it positively known that independent organizations, companies, battalions, and regiments raised by individuals will be accepted as organized if by so doing the department is required to accept the officers with the men. Indeed, it is now questioned whether, under the law, the department could, if it would, accept services of officers under such conditions, as the Governors of the States appear to be the only persons authorized to issue permission below the regimental grade.

There are many other vexatious questions to be settled before the regulations can be promulgated, but, fortunately, in the judgment of the department officials, due notice having been given to the people of a desire for more troops by the Government, there is no occasion for haste in deciding upon details in view of the fact that the full draft of men called for under the first proclamation has not been secured.

STATES READY WITH TROOPS.

The President's Second Call for Volunteers Promptly Met by Assurances from Various Governors.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Reports from various States indicate that President McKinley's second call for volunteers, asking for 75,000 men, will meet with hearty responses. Independent companies are already organized in many States, and these will be offered to the service of the country as is shown by the following dispatches:

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 26.—Gov. Clough when informed that the President had issued a second call for troops said: "I have applications from all over the State for permission to raise companies. I have not even kept track of them. We shall have more than enough men. It will not be necessary to make any extensive arrangements."

LANSING, Mich., May 26.—Gov. Pingree said that while all of Michigan's quota under the first call had been mustered in and business at Camp Eaton was about to be closed, steps would at once be taken to raise the additional quota assigned to Michigan under the second call. Recruits will be rendezvoused at the present camp. The Governor is confident that the quota can be filled promptly, and his plan is to assign to each township and ward in the State its proportionate number, based on the number of eligible men within its boundaries.

MADISON, Wis., May 26.—Gov. Scofield says that Wisconsin has exhausted all available funds in its possession at present for the equipment of troops, and unless the Federal Government does something in the way of furnishing equipment, additional Wisconsin volunteers will not be ready to go to the front for some time. The new State volunteers will be concentrated at the military reservation at Camp Douglass, instead of the State Fair Grounds, in Milwaukee. Reports from various sections of the State indicate that the volunteers who have already offered their services to the Government considerably exceed the number asked for.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 26.—Gov. Shaw says: "I have no doubt that the second call will be responded to promptly. Already a large number of companies have been organized in anticipation of a second call. The new recruits will be mobilized at the State Fair Grounds in this city, and will go through much the same course as the first four regiments."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26.—The second call for troops has brought out the fact at the office of Gov. Mount that enough applications have been made in Indiana for privileges to raise companies, batteries, cavalry, and entire regiments to fill the quota of a dozen States like Indiana. Gov. Mount will not return from Winona until Saturday, but, anticipating the second call for volunteers, he had already decided to apportion Indiana's quota to the different Congressional Districts, and not to accept companies from cities which already have companies in the first enlistment. Application will be made to the War Department to increase Indiana's second quota for 2,582, the number announced to-day, to three full regiments, so that more Indiana officers will have to chance to go to the front.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—When it became known throughout the State that a call had been issued by President McKinley for 75,000 more volunteers telegrams began to pour in on the Governor from the Colonels of provisional regiments and their friends, and in a short time there was a perfect deluge of them. The Governor had contemplated starting on a Western trip in a day or two, but he will postpone that now, for the present at least, and devote his energies to filling the State's quota. The Governor hopes to be able to furnish five regiments promptly, as he has tenders of double that number.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 26.—Gov. Bradley to-day commissioned Congressman D. G. Colson, Eleventh Kentucky District, as the Colonel to raise one of the two volunteer regiments for Kentucky. The Governor has announced that, unless otherwise instructed by the President, the second of Kentucky's regiments on the second call will consist of colored troops.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 26.—Gov. Stephens stated to-day that Missouri would furnish one colored and two white regiments under the second call of President McKinley for troops.

New Hampshire's Second Offer.

NASHUA, N. H., May 26.—Gov. Ramsdell has telegraphed Secretary of War Alger asking that as New Hampshire sent 250 men more than her quota to the front under the President's first call for volunteers she be called upon for only 200 under the present call, and that as the State has heavy artillery, her quota this time be made up from that branch of the militia. Gov. Ramsdell advised the Secretary that Portsmouth needs a naval reserve force of at least 200, and asked that one be sent there, stating that if the heavy artillery is not wanted by the Government the State quota might be designated as a naval reserve for coast defense.

The Albany Rangers Volunteer.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Col. Meredith Read of Albany, N. Y., to-day conferred with President McKinley, and offered to the Government the services of the Albany Rangers," which he has recruited. Col. Read returned to Albany to-night to confer on the subject with Gov. Black.

Connecticut Offers a Regiment.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 26.—Gov. Cooke to-day telegraphed the War Department offering the services of the Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, under the call of the President for 75,000 more troops.

NEW YORK AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Arrival of the Ninth and Sixty-ninth Regiments—Scattered Among the Brigades.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., May 26.—All of the New York regiments at Camp Thomas have now been formed in brigades, with no two of them in the same organization. This has been the rule with troops from all States, the purpose being a double one—to prevent jealousy between Colonels, and to give those senior in rank the command of a brigade. The first army corps has but one regiment from the Empire State. The Twelfth is in the Second Brigade of the Third Division, with the Eighth Massachusetts and Twenty-first Kansas. Kansas begins numbering her regiments up where she stopped at the end of the civil war, hence the "Twenty-first," as applied to the second organization sent out in the present war.

Every brigade so far made up in the Third Army Corps has a New York regiment, as follows: First Division, First Brigade, Fourteenth New York, Fifth Maryland, First Missouri. Second Brigade, Second New York, Second Nebraska, First District of Columbia. Third Brigade, Third Tennessee, Second Vermont, Eighth New York. Second Division, First Brigade, Ninth New York, Second Kentucky, and Fifth Missouri, which is on the way.

The Sixty-ninth New York will head the Second Brigade. Each of these brigades, except that in which the Fourteenth is placed, has a new regiment in it, so that all are handicapped alike in the matter of brigade drill.

Camp followers and others familiar with the conditions at the Park seem to agree that the best disciplined and apparently best seasoned regiments in the forty or more now in camp are the Eighth New York, First Pennsylvania, and Fourteenth New York, in the order named.

The Ninth New York, Col. James G. Greene, reached Camp Thomas to-day in three sections, the First Battalion, under Major Lorigan, arriving at 11 o'clock, the Second and Third, commanded by Majors Wilcox and Wieners, at short intervals three hours later. The Sixty-ninth, which left New York a day ahead of the Ninth, did not arrive until to-night, much to the joy of the first comers, who won in the race. The First Battalion promptly landed its baggage, saluted its time-worn colors covered with the names of great battles, and swung off in fine time and step to the camp grounds selected near the historic Vineyard House, a landmark of the battlefield of Chickamauga. The loads was heavy, and although a fine breeze was blowing the march from the station was a hot one, something over two miles of road being covered, with the thermometer high in the eighties. The remainder of the regiment, upon its arrival, followed the same programme, losing no time. By hard work the troops pitched their tents, avoiding the necessity of spending the night in bivouac. There are 1,010 men in the command. This regiment was organized in 1800, and has preserved its organization intact.

The Fifth Missouri Infantry got in this afternoon.

To-night Troops A, C, and D, of the Third Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Griggsby, arrived from the Black Hills region of South Dakota, under command of Major R. S. French. The three troops number 225 men.

The various commands are beginning military life in earnest. All the regiments that are permanently encamped had regimental drill to-day, and this will be continued. Gen. Breckinridge continued his inspection of the First Corps.

Gen. Breckinridge expresses himself as well pleased with the esprit of this corps and the troops in general.

ENGINEERS AND IMMUNES.

Regulations for the Enlistment of Special Troops Issued by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Although the recent act of Congress creating a Brigade of Engineers provided for the raising of three regiments of as many as 3,500 men, it is understood to be the intention of the War Department to raise only one regiment at present. Col. Eugene Griffin has been intrusted with the command of this regiment, and he will have charge of the enlistment for its ranks. It is said here that the former infantry camp at Peekskill probably will be used as a recruiting camp and training ground for the volunteer engineers.

Rules for the examination of applicants for commissions in the volunteer Engineer Corps were issued by the War Department to-day. These make prominent the location of engineering works on which the applicant has been engaged, whether in the Northern or Southern States or in foreign countries, particularly tropical climates. Especial regard is to be paid, too, to the time the applicant has lived in a tropical climate and his familiarity with foreign languages, especially Spanish. It is the intention to make the volunteer Engineer Corps up as far as possible of men who are inured to a hot country and used to outdoor life. It is not expected to be a fancy organization, but an effective, useful working branch of the volunteer army.

Regulations for the organization of the ten regiments of immunes were also agreed upon to-day by Gen. Miles and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. The men composing these regiments are expected to be recruited largely from the South. Five regiments will be composed of whites and the other five of colored persons. They will be made up as far as practicable of officers and men who, owing to their origin, the places of their residence and other circumstances affecting their physical characteristics, possess immunity or are likely to be exempt from diseases incident to tropical climates.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

SIXTY-NINTH IN THE SOUTH.

Cincinnati Irishmen Gather to Meet the Boys, and Lexington Keeps Them Four Hours.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—If the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, had arrived on time last night they would have found a distinguished array of Cincinnati Irishmen at the depot to meet them, headed by Gen. Michael Ryan, Assistant United States Treasurer, and including several officers of the Hibernian societies. The train was late, however, and when the first section pulled in at 4:45 o'clock this morning Gen. Ryan and two or three sleepy but warm-hearted sentries comprised the Reception Committee. The second section arrived at 6:45 and the third at 7:28.

The platform was crowded, and, although the regular reception arranged had to be called off on account of the hour, the boys had a patriotic welcome.

The floral pieces presented in New York are preserved, and will be set up at Chickamauga. The mascots "Dewey," "Sampson," "Cuba," and "Jip," dogs, are on the trains. The regiment was laid over in the yards so that the rations could be more easily issued and the men get a much needed rest from the long ride. Col. Duffy and the officers of the regiment were taken by the local Committee on Reception to the Grand Hotel. After breakfast an impromptu levee was held in the corridors of the hotel. The bill for the entertainment of the New York regiment was paid in full by the local committee, and an hour later the soldiers were speeding southward over the Queen and Crescent to Chickamauga.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 26.—The invincible Sixty-ninth New York Regiment scored its first victory of this war by capturing the capital of the Blue Grass State this afternoon. They arrived on three special trains going to Chickamauga. They were met at the station by 10,000 people, more than half of whom were women. About 100 of the handsomest young women rushed into the coaches and pinned freshly cut flowers on the coats of the officers and men. The officers were escorted to the Phoenix Hotel, where they were dined at the expense of the Entertainment Committee.

After their dinner was over they went back to the station, and marched with their men through the principal streets to the Opera House, where it was arranged to give the soldiers some of Kentucky's best old bourbon. The Colonel thought the boys would never be able to get out of the house in time to meet their trains, and marched them back to the station. The Refreshment Committee took the refreshments and the bourbon to the trains and put them on board. The officers expressed themselves as delighted at the hospitalities which had been shown them. The State College Battery fired a Colonel's salute, and a company of cadets at the station fired a musketry salute as each train arrived. The regiment remained here four hours, and the officers met many of the most prominent citizens.

PRESIDENT TO REVIEW TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Preparations are making at Camp Alger for a review of the Second Army Corps by President McKinley, Secretary Alger, and other officials next Saturday. There will be a general review to-morrow in preparation for this event.

The camp is rapidly being put in excellent sanitary condition. Col. Girard, chief surgeon, has been unremitting in his attention to the health of the men since he assumed control, and his work has produced effective results. Col. Girard held a conference at headquarters to-day with the several brigade surgeons. Since yesterday each one had gone carefully over the ground under his direction. The opinion was unanimous that the hospital corps was as well organized as any other department of the camp, and that the sanitary condition of Camp Alger was as good as that of any regular army field camp in the country. Col. Girard was particularly emphatic in his injunctions upon the surgeons to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, such as measles.

Commenting upon the work already accomplished, Col. Girard said this afternoon: "Within a few days we will have our corps as well equipped as any in the service. We will have accurate records of all the men in the camp. We will have every man at all ill under the care of capable, competent hospital authorities. We have not yet as many ambulances as we ought to have, perhaps, but we have as many as are absolutely necessary. Within a day or two our division hospitals will be set up, and then we can care easily for everybody."

Acting Brig. Gen. Campbell of the First Brigade has appointed Capt. Alvin Greefen of the First New Jersey Acting Assistant Adjutant General and Capt. Albert Gilbert of the Sixty-fifth New York Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Mustering Under the President's First Call for 125,000 Has Been Practically Completed.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The work of mustering the volunteers into the service of the United States under the President's first call for troops is practically completed. Adjt. Gen. Corbin announced late to-night that the number of volunteers so far reported mustered was 118,000, and that enough were prepared for muster to swell the number to between 121,000 and 122,000. It is not expected by the War Department officials that quite the full number called for will be mustered into the army, as nearly all of the States are short from 25 to 100 men of the number called for by their quota.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin expressed his gratification at the promptness with which the call had been met by the States, and is satisfied that if the call had been for 500,000, or even a million of men, it would have met with the same prompt and generous response.

Iowa is still short about a thousand men of its quota, and two or three of the Southern States have not completed their muster, but the small gap remaining will be filled in a day or two. Gen. Corbin issued orders to-night assigning four of the new volunteer regiments to the permanent camps, as follows:

The Fifty-second Iowa, Col. W. B. Humphrey, to Chickamauga; the Second Arkansas, Col. Virgil Y. Cook, to Chickamauga; the Second Tennessee, Col. Keller Anderson, to Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., and the Second Louisiana, Col. Elmer E. Wood, to Mobile.

TO RECALL RETIRED OFFICERS.

A Bill Introduced to Engage Them in Mustering Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day authorized Senator Sewell to report an original bill providing for the employment of retired army officers on active duty in any service during the existing war, except in command of troops.

The permission does not extend to officers above the grade of Colonel, and the purpose of the bill is to utilize the retired officers in mustering and in performing other miscellaneous service in which some 300 or 400 regular officers are now engaged, with the view of permitting the active officers to rejoin their commands in the field.

STEER CLEAR.

Bores and Humbugs to be Shunned.

Steer clear of the fellow who, on a short acquaintance, wants to borrow money of you. The chances are that he does not intend to pay.

Steer clear of the bore who wants to tell how wars should be conducted and armies and navies managed. He thinks your time as valueless as his own.

Steer clear of the hypocrite who is forever prating of his honor and his conscience. Such as he are likely to leave landlord and butcher in the lurch.

Steer clear of the humorist who tries to repeat the jokes he heard last night at the theatre. He is likely to miss the point, and then he is mad because you do not laugh.

Steer clear of the oracle who would advise you about your wall-paper, your clothes, and the way you are bringing up your children. That he happens to be an old friend of your wife's family is no reason why he should torment you.

Steer clear of that other nuisance who would tell you what to do when you feel chilly and weak at times, as if your blood were not circulating properly. You know what to do. You know that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey will stir up a torpid circulation until all the members of the body are in an active and healthy condition. If you have a cold, or pains in the stomach and bowels, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey will set you on the road to health and comfort. All wide-awake grocers and druggists sell it.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Vaults in the Equitable Building, are the Most Secure and Best Equipped

For Summer wear we recommend our blue and black serges.
Suit to order $16.
ARNHEIM
Broadway and Ninth St.

PAY OF THE STATE TROOPS.

ALBANY, May 26.—The matter of the pay of the State volunteer troops from the time they were ordered to Camps Black and Townsend until they were mustered into the United States service has been settled by the State military authorities and the Federal Government. It has been decided to give the officers the pay of United States Army officers, which is in excess of the pay allowed officers by the State.

The enlisted men will receive State pay, which is $1.25 a day. The United States Army pay for enlisted men is 52 cents a day. The men will receive this 52 cents a day from the Government, and the State will give them 73 cents a day, thereby making their total pay $1.25 per day, which, as has been stated, is the regular pay allowed enlisted men by the State.

The men will receive this amount only for the period intervening between the time they were ordered to camp and when they were mustered in. After they were mustered in they will receive nothing but the regular army pay of 52 cents a day.

It is roughly estimated that the State's share of the troops' pay will amount to $340,000.

Chicago Cavalrymen to the Front.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A troop of fifty-seven cavalrymen, equipped at private expense, left Chicago for Cuba Wednesday under the command of Major Higgins. All but nine of the men have served in the regular army. They took with them arms and horses, which are all black. The troop, although it is of the nature of a filibustering expedition, will be officered and disciplined exactly as a regular cavalry troop, and hopes to join the insurgents after reaching the island.

Chicago's Jewish Guardsmen.

CHICAGO, May 26.—About 190 of the younger members of the Zion Association of Chicago, who have formed a military organization known as the "Guards of Zion," have decided to join in a body the Illinois volunteer regiment under Col. P. McGrath, where they will hereafter be known as Companies I and M. All the members are strong, enthusiastic young Jews. The Chicago Jewish Courier has opened a subscription to defray the needs of the organization.

ASTOR'S BATTERY ACCEPTED.

He Will Equip a Company of Mountain Artillery for Service in the War.

The offer of John Jacob Astor to equip a light battery at his own expense to be sent to the front has been accepted by President McKinley. Henry B. Ely, who has charge of Mr. Astor's real estate interests in the city, received a telegram to that effect yesterday morning from Lieut. Peyton C. March, at Washington, D. C.

The battery will be recruited at once under the direction of Lieut. March, who is to command the new organization. He is an officer of the Fifth United States Artillery. Mr. Ely said yesterday that the company would be known as the Astor Battery Mountain Artillery. The battery will consist of 102 men besides the officers, and will be equipped with twelve-pound Hotchkiss rapid-fire cannon mounted on mules.

Mr. Astor in his offer to the Government agreed to spend $75,000, and more if found necessary. It is to be a strict military organization, and the examination the recruits will have to undergo will be most rigid. Men of intelligence, and, above all, physically sound, will be accepted.

Acting upon the information received from Washington, Mr. Ely had notices sent out yesterday requesting those who had made application for enlistment to report this morning at 10 o'clock for examination at 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, where a surgeon will be on hand to begin the examinations. Over 100 applications have been received from young men in all walks of life, including lawyers, civil engineers, wagonmakers, and many students from Columbia, Harvard, and other institutions.

Had Yellow Fever Aboard.

The Red Cross Line steamship Sobralense, which arrived yesterday from Brazilian ports and Barbados, was detained at Quarantine for disinfection. One of her crew, David Jones, had died during the voyage from yellow fever, and another, John Larkin, was suffering from the fever on the vessel's arrival. He was removed to Swinburne Island, and a portion of the crew which had been exposed to the contagion was transferred to Hoffman Island for observation, as were three passengers. Four passengers were permitted to come up to the city.

Prof. McGiffert Gone Abroad.

Prof. A. C. McGiffert of the Union Theological Seminary, whose book, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," was made the subject of three separate reports to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Winona Lake., Ind., Wednesday, sailed for Europe yesterday morning to spend his vacation abroad.

TIPPLERS AND MORPHINE VICTIMS.

I GUARANTEE to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when A. Hutton Dixon's New Vegetable Medicine is taken as directed, all desire for liquor or drugs is removed within three days, and a permanent cure is effected in three weeks. The medicine is taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results—normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, and health improved in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. Apply personally or address A. HUTTON DIXON, No. 161 West 23d St., New York.

CAMP BLACK UNDER WATER

Volunteers Deluged by the Worst Storm Ever Seen at Hempstead.

PRIVATE WRIGHT'S TROUSERS

Carefully Creased Them for Special Duty, but Found Them Floating—Trench Digging at Midnight—Third Still in Camp.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 26.—The most lavish mood of the tropics never inflicted a rainfall upon the Pearl of the Antilles equal to that which has devastated the plains of Hempstead during the last twelve hours. All previous records since this became an encampment have been eclipsed by the weather of to-day. The rain began in earnest at about 9 o'clock last night. It was accompanied by a high wind, the velocity of which increased every minute. By midnight the whole of Camp Black was afloat. Soldiers were awakened by cascades of water pouring down from rents in their tents upon their heads and bodies, and started from their straw beds to find their canvas abodes full of water. Many of the men were called out by their comrades to dig trenches around their tents to draw off the water, and in the middle of the night the whole camp was populous with half-naked volunteers laboring in their bare feet to provide facilities for drainage in order that the excessive water, which had flooded the floors, might be to some measure lessened.

The camp was practically deserted to-day, except by those who were desirous of visiting friends in the regiments still on the plains, who, they feared, might be immediately called away. These persons, however, were completely astonished at the spectacle presented when they arrived at the camp railroad station. The whole surface of the field from the station to what is known as "Headquarters Hill" could only be compared to a vast lake.

On alighting from the cars visitors were compelled to cross a brook ten feet wide on planks which had been thrown across by the ambitious hack drivers anxious to earn a fare by conveying new arrivals to the camp. Once across this brook, however, the visitors found they were confronted with a broad expanse of water, which extended all the way from the booths of the vendors and the lunch men to the mound where headquarters is still situated.

Private Wright's Trousers.

The men of the First Provisional Regiment were probably the greatest sufferers from the extraordinary weather conditions. They occupy the lowest ground in the camp, next to the site which was formerly the camping ground of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Their quarters were the first to be submerged, and very early in the night the men were aroused and detailed to the work of making ditches around their canvas houses to give the water an outlet. Private Wright had been assigned to the duty of Colonel's orderly for to-morrow morning, and in order to make a good appearance he had placed his best trousers under the bed so as to have a crease in them commensurate with the dignity of the office to which he had been assigned. He was awakened by a cold douche of water about 2 o'clock this morning, and found his cherished trousers floating about in the tent, while the cot on which he lay was almost submerged by the deluge.

The Thirteenth Battalion, now forming the First Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment, has petitioned Gov. Black, through Major Russell, to be permitted to detach itself from its present command and recruit up to the full strength as a regiment from the volunteers called out by President McKinley. As a matter of fact, however, Gov. Black has no jurisdiction in this matter, and Major Russell will have to make his application to the President direct.

The Third Provisional Regiment, which was to have left camp to-day for its new station, at Dunloring, Va., was prevented from making its departure on account of the inclement weather, but will leave to-morrow should the climatic conditions change. Col. Hoffman spent most of his time at the United States Army recruiting office, where Gen. Pennington, the new commander of the camp, has sought shelter, after being almost drowned out of the tent formerly occupied by Maj. Gen. Roe, and which, being originally a hospital tent, and open on both ends, gave the storm full swing.

The First Provisional Regiment is likely to stay at Camp Black for some time, owing to the prevalence of measles in its ranks. The Third Company of Oneonta, which was quarantined several days ago on account of three cases of that disease which developed among its members has added two more men to its list in the hospital tent. The other companies in the regiment having been exposed to infection, are under suspicion, and it is not thought safe to allow them to mingle with the other troops.

Surgeon Davis's Plan.

Surgeon Davis of the First Provisional made his report to-day, and said if any further cases developed it might be two months before the regiment would be able to move, and he has considered the advisability of placing an exposed man in every tent so as to hasten the epidemic along and have the men get through with the trouble as soon as possible. Naturally, there is some objection to this heroic treatment, but if the command intends to go to its new quarters at Governors Island in the near future it may yet be accomplished.

Gen. Pennington, the new commander of the troops here, was at his quarters to-day, but soon deserted them for the shelter of the recruiting office, which is the only wooden building used by officers here. He said that if this was a fair sample of Camp Black weather he was content to be out of it. He declared that in all his experience he had never seen weather in this latitude so persistently annoying.

As for the report that there were going to be buildings erected on the grounds to be used as army barracks for the reserve forces, he said he had received no intimation of anything of the kind, although if this rainy season kept up it would be more than necessary. He has as yet received no orders or information regarding any more troops which are to be sent here, although he believed that most of the new recruits raised in response to the additional call for volunteers would come here to be drilled and hardened.

NEW JERSEY'S VOLUNTEERS.

Existing Organizations Say the Governor Can Doubly Fill the Quota on the New Call.

SEA GIRT, May 26.—Another disagreeable northeast storm swept over Camp Voorhees to-day, and the members of the Second Regiment—the only command now here—were obliged to keep to their tents to escape the rain and chilly blasts. The guards, of course, were obliged to cover their posts and suffered considerably from the exposure.

Eighteen members of the Second, who are paying the penalty for disobeying orders and "jumping" camp by doing extra guard duty in heavy marching order and a forty-pound sack of clay on their backs, traversed the parade ground from breakfast time until dress parade, notwithstanding the rain. They were unmercifully guyed by their comrades, but stood the chaffing good-naturedly. Some of the offenders, in addition to carrying the bag of clay, will lose two days' pay and besides subsist on bread and water until their sentence expires.

Gov. Voorhees spent the day at his headquarters. He was besieged by patriots from all parts of the State, who are anxious to take their recently recruited commands into the field under President McKinley's second call for volunteers. The first formal tender of a thoroughly organized body of volunteers comes from Asbury Park, where Capt. Jacob R. Borden has 100 young men ready to go to the front. Capt. Borden has named his company the Voorhees Guards in honor of the Governor. Capt. Richard R. Whitehead of Trenton, commandant of the gun detachment of the Seventh Regiment, was the next applicant. Capt. Whitehead offered to provide 150 men on three hours' notice for either artillery or infantry service. Dr. Edwin Field of Red Bank, Captain of the Second Troop, has offered the services of his uniformed troopers to the Governor. The troop numbers 100 members.

Through the mail came an offer from Col. A. C. Smith of Newark, who promised to bring 500 men into camp as soon as the Governor gives the word. Col. Robert G. Smith of the Fourth Regiment, Jersey City, Col. Charles Y. [illegible] of the Seventh Regiment, Trenton, and Col. William H. Cooper of the Sixth Regiment, Camden, have also asked the Governor to call out their regiments for active work. Every mail brings offers of organized companies and battalions from all parts of the State, and Gov. Voorhees said to-day that the second quota from New Jersey could be filled twice over from these volunteer organizations.

Missouri Volunteers Complain.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 26.—Gov. Stephens to-day sent the following telegram to Adjt. Bell at St. Louis:

"If reports are reliable I am not satisfied with the treatment our Missouri volunteers at Chickamauga are receiving. Delegate some reliable man in my name to visit camp and wire the War Department for an improvement of the present conditions."

SHARPSHOOTERS TO ENLIST.

A Williamsburg Organization's Offer to Fight is Accepted.

The German Sharpshooters, a Williamsburg organization, has been accepted by the War Department, and will go to the front. The organization numbers about 200 men, and when war with Spain was declared the members were among the first to volunteer their services.

Yesterday an official order was received from Washington stating that their services were accepted. At the headquarters of the organization, 105 Montrose Avenue, last night, when the news was announced, there was great rejoicing. The commanding officer of the company, Lieut. William Finkelmeier, at once instructed the men to drill every day until they start for the front.

Col. Bloom Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Col. J. E. Bloom, who organized the Blues and Grays First Regiment, Lafayette Post Brigade of New York, was sworn in at the War Department to-day a Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers. He is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of '73. Col. Bloom to-day wired Gov. Black of New York again tendering the regiment of Blues and Grays for service in the war.

Mr. Sulzer's Regiment.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The entire New York delegation in the House telegraphed to Gov. Black of New York to-day a request that the provisional regiment organized in New York City by Representative Sulzer be accepted for service at the front and to commission Mr. Sulzer Colonel of that regiment.

Inventor Holland in Washington.

Inventor John P. Holland and Col. C. E. Creecy of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company left last night for Washington. It was learned on good authority that they would offer the submarine boat Holland to the Government and would suggest its availability for use at Santiago de Cuba to drive Admiral Cervera's fleet from the harbor.

FRENCHMEN AGAINST SPAIN.

The Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Adopts Resolutions Regarding the Present War.

The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, an organization composed of Frenchmen born both in France and this country, held a special meeting last night to take action relative to the charge heard so often that the French people are in sympathy with Spain in the present war. The clubhouse, at 24 West Twenty-sixth Street, was filled. After much debate the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the great mass of Frenchmen, always ready to help the downtrodden and persecuted, always ready to espouse any honest attempt to win freedom and independence, are in full sympathy with our Government in its efforts to free Cuba from oppression and misrule.

Resolved, That the Stars and Stripes and the tri-color of France, the flags of the world's two greatest republics, each formed of the red, white, and blue, be displayed together from the clubhouse until the end of the war and victory has crowned the American arms. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the leading periodicals circulating in the United States, that the American people may understand and appreciate our real feeling and sentiments.

President Jules Weber occupied the Chair. The speeches were all of the most patriotic sort, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

FRENCH FEELING TOWARD US.

A Friend of Ambassador Porter Reports Him Concerning It.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The following extract from a private letter of a well-known resident of Cambridge, lately in Paris, may be of interest:

"I called yesterday on Gen. Porter, our Ambassador here, and had a long and interesting conversation. He told me that he was overrun with offers from French military men who wanted to enter our service, but he would accept no one. There were three classes, he said, who wished well to Spain. The small set of aristocratic Bourbons, who are inimical to their own republic; a large number of Roman Catholics, who felt a strong affiliation with Catholic Spain, and the French holders of Spanish bonds, of which a large number had been placed in France, but had fallen from 80 to 30. But he was convinced that people generally were on the side of the United States, and the Government certainly was. It was using every effort to maintain a strict neutrality.

"I liked a brief contribution to the Figaro, which I read the other day, demonstrating that the United States had acquired its extension of territory by purchase, and was glad to find that Gen. Porter secured its insertion, and he was at work trying thus to educate the French to a true perception of the position we occupy. He thought three things had done much to precipitate the war—the de Lome letter, the Maine explosion, and the deceit of the Spanish Minister over the Pope's intercession.

"He recited an experience when he was Grant's private secretary. It was a time when Spain had imprisoned a number of American citizens unjustly and had delayed releasing them. It took four months, Porter said, to get them out, and then only by a threat of war. Grant said that he had come to the end of his tether, and laid the matter before his Cabinet. The Cabinet was divided, but Grant decided on action, and sent an ultimatum, demanding release of the men within twenty-four hours, or he would make a declaration of war. The men were released at the twenty-third hour."

Pluck in Football and War.

From The Boston Journal.

There is much silly talk about the probable fighting qualities of the wealthy young men who are receiving commissions in such large number. It is unfortunate if they crowd out experienced military men—few of them do, by the way—but their courage is all right. The pluck of the football field and the spirit that makes an oarsman do or die will tell effectively in more serious contests.

A Brakeman in Luck.

From The Waterville (Me.) Mail.

A Maine Central brakeman who one day recently changed his usual call of "Waterville! Waterville. Do not leave your packages or umbrellas in the car!" to "Waterville! Waterville! Remember the Maine!" is reported to have received fourteen ten-cent cigars, three fives, a briar pipe, a larger portion of three plugs of chewing tobacco, two boxes of smoking tobacco, a nice pipe case, and $2.35 in money before he reached the end of the car, the articles being forced on him by admiring passengers.

Manual Training for Girls.

A meeting of women interested in the establishment of a free manual training school for girls was held yesterday morning at the Hotel Majestic, in West Seventy-second Street. An organization, to be known as the Society for the Manual Training of Girls, was formed. It is expected that a school may be opened early next Fall.

The Lake Shore Gets a Road.

ELKHART, Ind., May 26.—The Elkhart and Western was transferred to-day to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. The Elkhart and Western was owned by H. E. Bucklen of Chicago. It has twelve miles of main line, running from hree to Mishawka, and sidings reaching nearly every factory in each town.

GUARDSMEN ON THE CALL

Gen. Tillinghast Says the Seventh Will Not Be Ordered Out as a Body.

OTHERS WANT TO GO AT ONCE

Members of Provisional Regiments Insist that the Governor Shall Give Them Preference—What Lafayette Post Has Done.

According to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast the Seventh Regiment will have a long wait if it stays in its armory until it is ordered out, for no such orders, he says, can come to it either from the President or the Governor. Like the other regiments, if it is called upon to do so, the Seventh will have to declare by vote of the men freely taken that it is ready to enlist immediately for two years in the service and in no other way.

Gen. Tillinghast made this statement before he went to Albany yesterday, and from what Lieut. Col. Kip, speaking for Col. Appleton, said last night there is some doubt now that the Seventh will take this action, although it seems to have some assurance that the Governor will make a call for it.

"We have heard nothing from Albany," said Col. Kip last night, "and until we do, and know how the State's quota will be made up, it would be idle to speculate on what the regiment's action will be."

It was pointed out to Col. Kip that Gen. Tillinghast had said there could be no orders, but he refused to make any further statement.

Other Guardsmen Indignant.

There is much indignation among the men enlisted in the regiments made up to take the places of those at the front over the rumor that the Seventh may have preference over them. There is no doubt that these men enlisted to fight, and they want to get away as soon as they can. The officers who are making up these regiments, particularly Major Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, say that many men are holding off because they are afraid they will not get a chance to go to the front.

"I am telling all of them," said Major Francis last night, "that they will get a chance. There can be no doubt of this, because the State Government has bound itself to call on these men and stand in this position on record. General Order No. 10, under which these regiments are being formed, says:

"'It is understood that those enlisting in the National Guard under this order will have the first opportunity for volunteering for service in the United States Army should a second call be made by the President on this State for volunteers.'

"Nothing can be plainer than that, and we have a right to expect that the Governor will stand by it, and not prefer organizations that have once voted not to go out, when there are so many others willing and anxious to go."

Recruiting Steadily.

The recruiting in the One Hundred and Seventy-first goes on steadily, and on Tuesday night the regiment will be mustered into the State service. Already there are 500 men passed and enlisted, and the minimum for a regiment in the State service is eight companies of fifty men each. Many of the men enrolled in the bankers and brokers' proposed regiment have already joined the One Hundred and Seventy-first. They will be formed into separate companies and will be known as the bankers and brokers' companies.

More than 100 men were enrolled at the Ninth Regiment Armory last night for the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment. Major Japha, who did not go out with his command and is forming the new regiment, is assuring the men that they will get a chance to go as part of the State's quota.

It was evident at all the armories last night that, should there be a positive assurance that the provisional regiments will be called on to enlist, their ranks can be filled up at once.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth has now 750 men enrolled, every man of whom is anxious to meet the original regiment at the front. The indications are that the regiment will be complete by to-morrow night.

The First Signal Corps held its weekly mounted drill last night in the Central Park Riding Academy, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The corps goes into camp at Van Cortlandt Park Monday.

The Lafayette Post.

The Lafayette Post has started recruiting again, and the utmost efforts are to be made to have the Government accept one or two regiments gotten up by this organization. At the armory, Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night, Col. Mills formed the men on the floor and asked them not to be impatient, as every effort possible was being made to have the Government call them into service.

Many of the men enrolled by the post have been turned over to the regular army, and at a meeting yesterday at 265 Broadway, where Gen. Daniel Butterfield presided, the work of the post was shown. In all 7,000 men have been enrolled, and of these 2,300 were sent to fill vacancies in the various National Guard regiments that went South.

The post yesterday sent the following telegram to Adjt. Gen. Corbin at Washington:

If Gen. Brooke wires us destination of New York regiments and number of recruits required to fill their vacancies, will endeavor to supply them direct.

The post yesterday ordered 10,000 engraved certificates, one of which will be sent filled out with his name to every man who enrolled, whether he was accepted or not, and which he can show as an evidence of at least his desire to enlist.

Gen. Roe was at his quarters in the Stewart Building yesterday. He said he had no idea of his future as regards military service. He said he had finished his work at Camp Black and was now simply waiting for orders from Albany.

A special meeting of the officers of the Twenty-third Regiment was held last night at the armory in Brooklyn. In view of the call for volunteers Col. Smith was appointed to go to Albany and express to the authorities the organization's continued desire to serve the country. Col. Smith will go to Albany to-day, and will lay the matter before the Governor.

SHOOTS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

A Cigarmaker Commits Suicide—Wife, Too, Will Probably Die.

Joseph Howorka, fifty-one years old, a Bohemian cigarmaker of 1,014 Second Avenue, shot and killed himself yesterday morning at his home, after having shot his wife twice in the face. She is now in Flower Hospital, and will probably die.

The Howorkas had rooms on the second floor of the tenement, which is filled with Bohemian cigarmakers. Howorka was so despondent about his health and with his general circumstances that he frequently threatened to kill his wife and himself. Mrs. Howorka became so afraid of him that she got a summons on Wednesday in the Yorkville Court for her husband's appearance there yesterday morning. This is believed to have brought on the tragedy.

Howorka did not reach home yesterday morning until nearly 9 o'clock. His two daughters were out and his wife was making cigars. He did not speak to his wife, but drew a revolver and deliberately fired at the woman's face. The bullet struck her in the left eye and the woman sank off the chair to the floor. A second bullet struck her nose, and the woman then dragged herself into the next room. Howorka then fired a bullet into his right eye and was killed instantly.

Mrs. Catherine Dobrovolmy, who lives on the floor above, heard the shots and she ran down to find Mrs. Howorka holding her hands to her face in the kitchen. The husband was dead on the floor in the parlor. Mrs. Howorka fainted before Mrs. Dobrovolmy got to her, and the woman sent for an ambulance from Flower Hospital.

A Cow in Wisconsin Politics.

MADISON, Wis., May 26.—Gov. Scofield's mooley cow threatens to disrupt the Republican party in Wisconsin. Assemblyman A. R. Hall, who recently wrote a letter opposing Scofield's renomination on the ground of his friendship to corporations, makes the charge that the Governor had his cow shipped from Oconto on a frank. This the Governor denies, and says he has the express company's receipt to show payment. He refuses to produce it, however.

THE COAST PATROL FLEET.

The Yacht Enquirer to Go to the Navy Yard To-day.

William J. O'Connor of Buffalo, the owner of the yacht Enquirer, called on the Naval Auxiliary Board yesterday in regard to the yacht. He was informed that the vessel will be taken to the navy yard to-day. He took his own men off her yesterday. She was inspected by the old board, and is now in the Erie Basin. She is 144 feet long and 17½ feet beam. She will be used in the coast patrol fleet.

The Naval Auxiliary Board yesterday afternoon inspected the tugs Dolphin, W. B. Flint, Marie Hoffman, and D. S. Arnott, which, if purchased, will be assigned to the patrol fleet.

The board, at the direction of Admiral Erben, has sent to Washington a list of forty yachts inspected by the old board, which it recommends for purchase. Among the vessels named are George Gould's yacht Atlanta and John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, which are recommended for purchase at $100,000 each.

PATRIOTIC PRESBYTERIANS.

The Convention at Omaha Will Pray for Our Victory at Arms.

OMAHA, Neb., May 26.—The afternoon session of the United Presbyterians developed quite an interesting controversy concerning duty to the Church and duty to the country, which finally ended in a triumph for patriotism.

Mr. W. T. Melloy of Chicago offered a motion that the memorial programme set for Friday night be taken up Friday morning, and that the time Friday night be given over to prayer for the success of the American Army and Navy in the war with Spain. Dr. John A. Wilson of Mansfield Ohio, offered as a substitute that the Friday evening be devoted to a conference on the question of Sunday school work.

"It is not a question of devotion to the country," said Dr. Wilson, "but of devotion to the church. There has been too much gush already over the flag," he continued, "which is not especially indicative of patriotism."

Dr. Melloy said he felt it a duty already too long postponed to offer a general supplication to the God of battles for the triumph of right in the war in which the United States is opposing Spain, which for 400 years has oppressed the poor and kept its people in religious darkness.

An amendment that the evening be divided between the Sunday schools and prayers for American arms was voted down, as was Dr. Wilson's amendment, and then Dr. Melloy's resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

MOTIVE POWER OF ELECTRICITY.

Interesting Lecture by Prof. Short at the Electrical Exhibition.

In a lecture given last night at the electrical exhibition at Madison Square Garden on "Electricity As Applied to Railway Service," Prof. Sidney Short referred interestingly to the electrical motive power adopted for the Brooklyn elevated roads. After reviewing the rapid evolution of electric traction during the last quarter century, the lecturer arrived at the subject of the application of electricity to elevated railroads as a motive power. He referred to its adoption by the Brooklyn elevated roads, and the careful investigations now being made of the subject by the Manhattan Railway Company, and gave some of the dtails of the equipment and special requirements for the service.

There were two reasons, he said, for the adoption of electricity by elevated railways, one to reduce the cost of operation, the other to increase the speed of trains to the utmost limit. "The cost of operation can be materially reduced," said the lecturer, "as fully half of the fuel will be saved on account of the cheaper grade of coal which can be burned under stationary boilers. The increased rapidity in the movement of the trains will for the same service reduce the wages of the train crews by a large percentage. The repair expenses of the electrical equipment will show a large annual saving.

"The decrease in the running time of the trains must be made principally by starting and stopping them more rapidly. This necessitates powerful air brakes and motors furnishing from 700 to 800 horse-power for each train. Two methods are proposed for arranging the motors upon the train, one being to utilize the forward car as a motor car and to provide it with four motors, each with a capacity of 150 horse power. The trains can then be accelerated about twice as rapidly as at present, and will have a schedule speed of fifteen miles an hour during the busiest hours of the day, or half as fast again as at present."

"The other method proposed, and which is to be used on the Brooklyn roads, is the use of two small motors on each car of the train, all to be controlled from the front platform of the train. This method, known as the multiple unit system, has the advantage that the train may be broken up into single cars, operated separately or combined into trains of any number of cars. But, even with this method, it is not possible to make more than an eighteen-mile schedule within one-half-mile stops."

Death of Capt. Milton Haxton.

Capt. Milton Haxton, a retired United States naval officer, died yesterday at his home, 56 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, after an illness lasting several months, of congestion of the brain.

He was born in this city, Oct. 5, 1825. While studying in the New York University he enlisted in the navy and went on a cruise to Brazil. Upon his return he entered Annapolis, and was graduated with the class of 1846, the first class to be graduated. Among his classmates were Jouett and Luce, afterward Admirals. He saw active service in the Mexican War, serving under Commodore Perry. Following this war he was stationed in the Pacific and was in command of the United States sloop Adams. He was in San Francisco during the gold fever in 1849. Being ordered East, he served again with Perry's squadron, and went with him to the East and saw service in the war with China, being one of the officers to negotiate the treaty with Japan.

Upon his return he was appointed to duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1858. Following this he was appointed to command the U. S. S. Nipsic and was instrumental in suppressing the slave trade on the African Coast. He returned to the United States in 1861 and was appointed executive officer of the ship State of Georgia, serving with Farragut on the Lower Mississippi. After the war he was placed in command of the steamship Onward and went on a long cruise lasting several years.

In 1871 he was stationed at Brooklyn as Navigation Officer, and served until 1876. During the Turko-Russian war he was placed in command of the Vandalia, and subsequently in command of the Dispatch. He was stationed in the Mediterranean, and was said to have taken the first American warship into the Black Sea.

After his return he was stationed at the Boston Navy Yard for three years, and following went to the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1881. He was subsequently placed on the retired list on his own application.

During the present war he was detailed for active duty, but the orders were not carried out, owing to his feeble health.

He leaves a wife and daughter. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Democrats of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 26.—The Democratic State Convention to-day adopted a platform indorsing the Chicago platform of 1896, emphasizing the planks favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver, the income tax, and denouncing government by injunction. The proposition submitted by the Populist Party for fusion on a basis of their present representation in State and National positions was declined, but all silver forces were urgently invited to come together under the platform adopted.

Vacancy Quickly Filled.

From The Boston Herald.

They expedite things rather expeditiously up in New Hampshire. Here is the Governor of that State nominating a new Chief Justice before the remains of the late Chief Justice are buried. This is somewhat too swift.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

B. Altman & Co.

MISSES' SUIT DEP'T.

FRIDAY, MAY 27th.

MISSES' SKIRTS,
14 and 16 years,

Tan Crash,	$1.65
White Pique,	1.95
White Pique (Laferrier Flounce),	3.25

—also—

Misses' Suits, Reefers and Jackets, the prices of which have just been greatly reduced.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE OREGON AT KEY WEST

All on Board Are Well and the Ship Is Reported Ready to Take Part in the War.

NO NEWS SINCE SHE LEFT RIO

Report of Dynamite in the Bunkers—The Crew Called to Quarters for a Bark—Alert for Spaniards.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 26.—The United States battleship Oregon arrived here this morning from Jupiter, and is now at anchor near Sand Key Light.

Capt. Charles E. Clark and the officers of the Oregon came ashore at 10 o'clock, and reported all well on board and the ship in good condition.

The excellent condition of the men after their sixty-six days voyage is perhaps even more remarkable. Throughout the entire trip there were no cases of serious illness on board, and the men are eager for immediate activity.

The battleship arrived off Jupiter Light on May 24, and then communicated with Washington.

The Oregon picked up the cruiser Marietta and the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy between Rio Janeiro and Bahia; but she parted company with them after a few hundred miles.

Capt. Clark said the crew had suffered much from the heat in passing twice through the tropics.

"All the way along," he added, "we were wondering where the Spaniards were, and we never ascertained that fact until we reached here."

"Do you know now?" Capt. Clark was asked.

"Well," he replied, "I imagine we can make a very accurate guess."

The Oregon will remain here for orders.

She coaled four times on her trip, at Callao, Sandy Point, Rio Janeiro, and Barbodos, and reached here with plenty of coal and water on board.

The first news the officers and crew of the Oregon had of the Manila victory was at Rio de Janeiro, where Capt. Clark received a telegram from Washington.

Alarming rumors met the Oregon at every port. At Rio de Janeiro her crew heard a report that dynamite had been found in the coal, and at Callao the officers were informed that plans had been discovered to blow up the ship. But all the startling reports proved to be groundless.

On leaving Barbados the Oregon sailed almost directly north, going to the north of Puerto Rico about 150 miles. The northerly course was continued until the Bermudas were sighted, when she sailed northwest for the east coast of Florida. Capt. Clark explains that the reason for going to Jupiter Inlet instead of putting in at Key West was to enable the Oregon to be ready to go either to Key West or Hampton Roads in short order after getting official information from Washington.

Capt. Clark had no official knowledge of the situation after leaving Rio de Janeiro on April 30. During the entire trip the crew expected momentarily to meet the Spaniards. Only once, however, was there a call to arms. This was shortly after midnight, on leaving Rio de Janeiro. As the Oregon was ploughing through the sea a dark object was discovered ahead, apparently giving chase. The call to general quarters was sounded; the men rolled out of their berths with the enthusiasm of boys on a circus day morning, and every gun was manned. The Oregon left her course and circled around her black pursuer, only to find it a harmless bark.

At Rio de Janeiro Capt. Clark was told that the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario was following him. This report gave new interest to the trip for a day and a night, but at the next port of call he was informed that the Temerario had gone into dry dock at Rio de Janeiro just after the departure of the Oregon.

The cruise through the Straits of Magellan was most interesting. It was at this far Southern point of the American Hemisphere that the crew expected to receive a visit from the Spaniards. In many places the channel is very narrow and crooked, with hidden bays and caves, and, back of them, mountains towering into the clouds on either side. Moreover, they were in the land of icy Winter. For more than a month they had been sailing under tropical skies, and now the blasts of December whistled among the crags above them and the ice at night lay on the decks.

But the Oregon did not lag. Capt. Clark had no idea of giving the Spaniards, if they were there, a chance to catch him napping. If the great battleship were to be caught it should be a catch on the wing. The engines were warmed up to their best work, and whenever it was safe and possible the Oregon bowled along at fifteen knots an hour. The machinery worked well, and on occasions the speed was increased three knots in a few minutes. A stop of three days was made at Sandy Point, where coal was taken on and other supplies secured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2 A. M.—989 Second Avenue, William Applegate; damage, $50.

3 P. M.—337 East Eighty-seventh Street, unknown; no damage.

4 P. M.—226 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Charles Farb; no damage.

7:55 P. M.—182 West Broadway, M. Steinberg; no damage.

8:20 P. M.—32 Rutgers Street, Barney Siegel; damage, $150.

8:30 P. M.—287 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, George Ehret; damage slight.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

12:05 P. M.—Broadway, between Oakley and Ocean Avenue, Louis Melline and others; damage, $5,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The printing ink works of F. A. Okie & Co., 126 to 128 Konton Place, was damaged by fire tonight to the extent of $25,000.

BOSTON, May 26.—The buildings and machinery of the Gayhead Brick Company, Chelsea, were burned this morning. The buildings were valued at $8,000 and the machinery at $30,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 26.—A factory, owned by Crolly & Mitchell, and valued at $30,000, was totally destroyed by fire at noon to-day. The loss is said to be covered by insurance. More than 300 persons are thrown out of work.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., May 26.—The buildings on the old Delaware Valley Fair Grounds, near here, were destroyed by fire this morning. It is supposed the fire was of incendiary origin. The loss is about $3,000. There is some insurance.

Maryland Coal for the Fleets.

From The Baltimore Sun, May 25.

Thousands of tons of coal are being shipped from Baltimore to Key West for the use of the fleets operating Southern waters. As a result of the heavy call on this port for coal, the volume of this business is unprecedented. It is estimated that the increase in coal shipments is about 50 per cent. Judging by the big surplus of coal which is being assembled at Key West, the American fleet will have at hand all of this steam-producing article that the most extensive campaign may need. The large shipments being made of George's Creek coal is due to the recognition of the superior steaming qualities of this famous vein of Maryland coal. Another advantage of its use is the comparatively small amount of smoke it creates. This is a strategic advantage of important value to the navy in time of war. The smoke from the furnaces of a ship is said to offer the first indication of its whereabouts, and as the game of war on the high seas requires the seeing of the other fellow first, the American Navy is well provided for in this respect.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:36	Sun sets	7:21	Moon sets	......

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:59	Gov. Isl'd	......	H. Gate	....
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:58	Gov. Isl'd	12:16	H. Gate	2:05

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
A. Dumois, Gonaives, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of San Antonio, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Geo. W. Clyde, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Castle Eden, Jamaica, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
SATURDAY, MAY 28.		
Altai, Fortune Island	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Kenneth, Campeachy, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Navarre, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sallust, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, MAY 31.		
Oneida, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 2 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June §6 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 27.

Ashanti, Shields, May 7.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, May 22.
Croma, Dundee, May 13.
El Monte, New Orleans, May 21.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, May 18.
Laughton, La Guayra, May 20.
Lucania, Liverpool, May 21.
Madiana, St. Thomas, May 22.
Oevenum, Lisbon, May 11.
Sabara, Gibraltar, May 6.
Strathgyle, Portland, May 12.
Victoria, Sunderland, May 7.

SATURDAY, MAY 28.

City of Augusta, Savannah, May 25.
City of Rome, Glasgow, May 20.
Moravia, Hamburg, May 14.
Oneida, Jacksonville, May 25.
Prins F. Hendrik, Port au Prince, May 22.

SUNDAY, MAY 29.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 26.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, May 25.
Hogarth, St. Lucia, May 22.
Isle of Kent, Shields, May 15.
La Bourgogne, Havre, May 21.
Manitoba, St. Lucia, May 22.
Olbers, St. Lucia, May 22.

MONDAY, MAY 30.

Bovic, Liverpool, May 20.
Leny, St. Lucia, May 23.
Louisiana, New Orleans, May 25.
Marengo, Newcastle, May 17.
Mobile, London, May 19.
Peconic, Gibraltar, May 15.

TUESDAY, MAY 31.

Excelsior, New Orleans, May 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, May 24.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, May 23.
Kensington, Antwerp, May 21.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, May 19.
Thomas Anderson, Rotterdam, May 19.
Vega, Lisbon, May 16.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

Aureta, Shields, May 18.
City of Boston, Swansea, May 18.
Georgian, London, May 18.

Arrived—Thursday, May 26.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Royce, Bahia, &c., May 7, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Svendson, Demerara, &c., May 11, with sugar and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Gledholt, (Br.,) Coulson, Las Palmas May 7 via Hampton Roads 24th, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Lampe, Port Morant, &c., May 20, with fruit and passengers to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Arecuna, (Br.,) Houston, Tampico, &c., May 11, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah May 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Carlton, (Br.,) Adams, Cardiff May 12, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Loveridge, Hull May 14, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:24 P. M.

SS Albert Dumois, (Nor.,) Rustan, Santa Maria May 19, with fruit to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Buckminster, (Br.,) Elmes, West Hartlepool May 8, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Anchored in the Bay at 3 P. M. and signalled for orders.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Bratsberg, (Nor.,) Thursen, Sagua May 20, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Swainby, (Br.,) Whalley, Boston May 24, in ballast to J. C. Seager.

SS New York, Johnston, St. Domingo City, &c., May 11, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg May 15, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 P. M.

SS Holstein, (Ger.,) Hoppe, Cape Haitien, &c., May 13, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship St. Pyranees, Winn, Plymouth 36 ds., in ballast to Flint & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 26, 9:30 P. M., E. N. E., fresh breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) for Point a Pitre, &c.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.
SS Linda, (Br.,) for Marseilles.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS American, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Southwark, (Br.,) for Antwerp, &c.
SS Harald, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Mohican, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for London.
SS Mississippi, (Br.,) for London.
SS Chicago City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) for Lisbon, &c.
SS Annandale, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Birdoswald, (Br.,) for Gibraltar.
SS Birchter, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Macon, for Savannah.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. James E. Bayles, (of Port Jefferson,) which arr. here yesterday, reports: May 4, in lat. 26, lon. 89, passed the wreck of a vessel about 200 feet long lying on her beam ends, apparently had been on fire as a number of timbers badly charred were standing up, a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

SS Advance sld. from Colon May 25 and is due at New York June 3.

Notice to Mariners.

SHREWSBURY RIVER BEACON LIGHTS—NEW JERSEY.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 4, 1898, beacon lights, as follows, will be established at the entrance to and in the Shrewsbury River:

United States Dike Beacon Light No. 1—A fixed white lantern light, 12½ feet above the water, on a black five-pile dolphin, with white top, at the outer end of the United States dike, southerly side of the entrance to Spermaceti Cove and easterly side of the entrance to the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers from Sandy Hook Bay.

United States Dike Beacon Light No. 3—A fixed white lantern light, 12½ feet above the water, on a black five-pile dolphin, with white top, about 600 feet southeasterly from Beacon Light No. 1, close to the United States dike, and on the easterly side of the entrance to the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers from Sandy Hook Bay.

Island Beach Beacon Light No. 5—A fixed white lantern light, 12½ feet above the water, on a black five-pile dolphin, with white top, in the water abreast of Island Beach, easterly side of the entrance to the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers from Sandy Hook Bay.

Lower Rocky Point Beacon Light No. 2—A fixed red lantern light, 12½ feet above the water, on a red five-pile dolphin, with white top, in the water at the outer end of the submerged part of the United States dike at the junction of the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers, and on the westerly side of the latter river.

Low Moor Beacon Light No. 7—A fixed white lantern light, 12½ feet above the water, on a black five-pile dolphin, with white top, in the water on the southeasterly side of the Shrewsbury River and in line with Low Moor Breakwater.

Little Silver Beacon Light No. 9—A fixed white lantern light, 12½ feet above the water, on a black five-pile dolphin, with white top, in the water on the southeasterly side of the Shrewsbury River, opposite the mouth of Little Silver Creek.

Sands Point Beacon Light No. 4—A fixed red lantern light, 12½ feet above the water, on a red five-pile dolphin, with white top, on Sands Point, westerly side of the mouth of Pleasure Bay and on the southeasterly side of the Shrewsbury River.

In going up the river, white lights on black structures will be found on the port hand, and red lights on red structures will be found on the starboard hand.

Heights of lights are referred to mean high water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 72, after No. 355, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 119.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 26.—SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York, arr. at Hamburg at 3 A. M. to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York, arr. at Naples at 4 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, sld. from Genoa for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Munificent, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Cochin May 23.

SS St. Ninian, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, from Yokohama for New York, arr. at Kobe May 24.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Stag, (Br.,) Capt. Bruce, from New York, arr. at Gloucester to-day.

SS City of Newcastle, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Palermo for New York May 23.

SS Mount Sephar, (Br.,) Capt. Hendry, sld. from Marseiles for New York May 24.

SS Dominic, (Br.,) Capt. Forbes, sld. from Para for New York May 24.

SS Herda, (Nor.,) Svendsen, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Regulus, (Br.,) Capt. Cross, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from Palermo, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitten, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa May 24.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York, arr. at London yesterday.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinsma, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam to-day.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, from New York via Algiers for Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS John Bright, (Br.,) Capt. Keene, sld. from Penarth for New York yesterday.

SS Turanian, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, sld. from Dundee for New York to-day.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New York, arr. at Marseilles, to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, sld. from Naples for New York to-day.

THE STORY SPANISH
INTRODUCTION BY CAPTAIN MAHAN.
JUNE CENTURY

A Timely Number.

Ready Saturday, May 28th, in advance of usual date of publication.

BESIDES the illustrated article on the Spanish Armada, based on manuscript records and on the narratives of survivors, with an introduction by Captain Alfred T. Mahan on the reasons for the failure of the expedition, this brilliant number of THE CENTURY contains papers on

"Ten Months with the Cuban Insurgents," experiences of a major in the Cuban army under General Garcia;

"The Confederate Torpedo Service," by the electrician of the Torpedo Division in the Confederate Navy, who laid the mine which blew up the first gunboat ever destroyed by this means;

"Toledo, the Imperial City of Spain," by Stephen Bonsal, formerly of the American Legation at Madrid, with illustrations by Joseph Pennell;

"Pictures for Don Quixote," By W. D. Howells, With illustrations by Vierge.

The Seven Wonders of the World, Illustrated by Castaigne.

Illustrated Articles on Daly's Theater.

A Story by Bret Harte, "The Passing of Enriquez."

Other stories, illustrated articles, etc.

Do not miss this issue of "the world's greatest magazine."

THE CENTURY CO.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*

Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm* Andreas Saxlehner.

The Wanamaker Store

Talking About the Weather

IT never rains at Wanamaker's. The brightness of the store is proof against any amount of dark and drizzle outside. Moreover there are things to come for besides light and life and movement. But it would appear that there have been some days that are dark and dreary in the outer world. The illest wind for the wholesaler is an east wind with its accompaniments, and that wind has been blowing with marked persistency of late. We prove the truth of the proverb by finding much good in it, certain instances being mentioned here.

A very marked instance is shown in the Clothing Store. Here, a lot of long trouser suits for boys in fancy cheviots, largely in checks of new and attractive style. The sizes are from those for age 13 to those for big boys of 19 and upward and small adults. Three-button sack coats and six-button short vests.

Seven Dollars a Suit

Further Reductions in Women's Suits. THESE are gathered from our regular stock, which is the highest kind of a recommendation for them. Broken lots from fast-selling lines rich in the novelty and stylishness that marks all our suits, and at a price that will take them away from here before you get here yourself, unless you are fairly prompt.

At $15, regular retail prices up to $25. (Silk-lined jackets.)

At $20, regular retail prices up to $35. (Silk-lined throughout.)

And this hint of Bicycle Costumes,—the kind you are proud to wear.

At $10, regular retail prices up to $17.50.
At $15, regular retail prices up to $23.

Second floor, Broadway.

Very Rich Wraps; Rich Bargains. THE most elegant productions of the world's best designers, rich, elegant, exclusive and seasonable, at a heavy reduction from a price which hundreds have already considered fair and reasonable. They are the sorts that you can wear all Summer,—the chilly evening kind,—the piazza and carriage sorts for wear with the more elaborate gowns.

At $9, formerly up to $18.
At $18, formerly up to $30.
At $30, formerly up to $50.
At $50 formerly up to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Baby's First Outfit. THERE'S a good-sized store on our second floor devoted entirely to wearing apparel for wee people. Everything that will add to the little one's comfort or to its personal attractiveness (if that is possible) will be found here. Of particular interest just now is the showing of first outfits, in domestic or imported makes, in prices to suit moderate means or the most extravagant fancies:

Outfits of 2 doz. pieces, $14.
Outfits of 3 doz. pieces, $27.
Outfits of 4 doz. pieces, $40.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lamps at Half and Less. THERE are one hundred banquet lamps in this lot, and therefore there are one hundred bargains, for each one of them is a half less than regular price, except such as are at less. Handsome goods,—some of them have been used by us as samples to sell from. All new and fresh, with that exception, and that is nothing that will hurt them. They'll go quickly to-day, rain as it may.

At $10, values up to $35.
At $6, values up to $15.
At $4, values up to $10.

Basement.

Chocolate-covered Nougat, 20c. a Pound. THERE'S one sure thing about these candies of ours, you cannot get purer goods for any money. Take these Nougats for example. Only 20c. but with nothing in them but just the things that should be there, and the best of them—gum arabic, white of egg, honey and Jordan almonds, with the chocolate covering.

These are just exactly as good as the kinds that sell at more than double the price. Try for yourself,—in candies almost anyone can be an expert judge.

Basement.

In the Nick of Time. THE Wanamaker Wheel Club starts at precisely the right time. The wheeling season reaches its height on Decoration Day. If you apply promptly, you can have a wheel for that day for an expenditure of *five dollars* only, and the signing of an agreement to pay the price of the wheel in monthly payments as follows:

For a Humber, ($73,) $10 a month.

For a Monarch, ($50,) $8.33 a month.

For a Continental, ($40,) $5 a month.

We will ask you to furnish two references. Wheel is delivered immediately. No waiting after conditions are fulfilled.

Fifth floor, Branch Store, 5th Ave. and 42d St.

Seasonable Underwear for Men. JUST a few lines about the kinds that are suitable for warm or cool weather—the kinds that prevent colds through sudden changes in temperature. There's an assortment here of very fine qualities, though you're not asked to pay extravagant prices for them. A few garments are priced thus:

At $1.50 and $2 a suit—Medium weight natural colored merino shirts and drawers, well made and finished.

At $3.50 a suit—Medium weight natural wool shirts and drawers; both have double fronts.

Summer weight merino, Morley's English make; long or short sleeves in shirts, with spliced armpits; drawers have spliced seats front and back; also reinforced in short or long inseam; all regular made and full fashioned; size 34 shirts, $1.40; drawers, size 30, $1.50; advance 10c. on increasing sizes.

Guaranteed unshrinkable English all-wool shirts and drawers; full fashioned and regular made; shirts in long or short sleeves, and drawers with spliced and reinforced seats; 28 or 31-inch inseam; size 34 shirts, $1.60; size 30 drawers, $1.70; advance of 10c. on increasing sizes.

Broadway.

A Remarkable Glove, 85c. THEY come here straight from Grenoble whence come all that is good in gloves, and seldom anything else. These are no exceptions, for they are fine goods,—real kidskin and suedes, in three and four-button, embroidered and plain. On a special counter this morning at a price which will keep the extra helpers busy as long as they last. 5,400 pairs at

85c. a Pair.

Tenth street.

Gas Ranges and the Cooking School. OUR arrangement with the gas companies includes the provision that all ranges purchased from us will be connected free by them in the territory covered by them. This arrangement is at the expense of the companies, and is not general. We do not make an extra charge, nor put the cost of connection on price of the range.

Our gas range prices are lowest. We do not need to waste space on this point,—our superiority in that regard is too manifest. A little comparison of prices will be of interest and profit to you.

Miss Lemcke's lecture this morning is on "How to Bone a Shad," and how to cook him afterwards in three or four ways.

In the afternoon, on Fancy Cakes for Afternoon Teas (several kinds); and on Broiled Live Lobster, a la Maitre d'Hotel.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

HARBOR MINES SENT ADRIFT.

Little Regard Paid to the Regulations by Harbor Masters.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Reports continue to be received at the War Department showing an utter disregard by vessel owners and masters of the regulations which govern the entry and departure of craft to and from mined harbors between the hours when this is forbidden. In three or four instances the vessels have dragged the cables which connected the submarine mines and torpedoes with the shore batteries, resulting in a disarrangement of them for the time being. Repairs are made promptly, however, though at great inconvenience to the engineer officers.

The result of one vessel's incursion recently was to set adrift along the Atlantic Coast south of New York a number of torpedoes, each of which contains probably 100 pounds of dynamite. Vessels were sent out to look for them, but thus far only one has been picked up. The main danger to be apprehended from them is their coming into contact with the propeller of a vessel, which might explode the dynamite within. Complaints have been made to the officials here regarding the mines along the various parts of the coast because they interfere with commerce.

"The people do not seem to realize that we are in the midst of a war," said one of the officials speaking about the matter, "although we are disposed to do everything in our power to ameliorate the exactions and impediments imposed by such a state of affairs. Complaints have been received also from the owners of excursion resorts at several places that the placing of mines in the harbors and rivers will interfere seriously with their business during the coming season. It is not probable, however, that any modification of existing conditions can be brought about in this respect, as the placing of mines and torpedoes is essentially a feature of a city's defense, and cannot be ignored at this time."

Sickness on the San Francisco.

BOSTON, May 26.—A dispatch from Provincetown says:

"The cruiser San Francisco is bound for Boston with fifteen of her men ill."

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

Secretary of State Day's Letter to the Committee.

SOLE RECOGNITION IS GIVEN

A Long Communication to the Secretary of War—Contributions for the Work Announced.

The letter expected by the committee of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee from Secretary of State Day, was received from Washington yesterday. It reads as follows:

> The President having referred to me for action the letter addressed to him by you as a special committee to tender the services of your organization toward the relief of the sick and wounded in the course of the present war, I have the pleasure to advise you that, by the President's direction, I have communicated to the Secretaries of War and of the Navy copies of your letter, accompanied with an explanation of the international status of your organization, which has heretofore been and is now recognized by this Government.

Inclosed was a copy of the letter sent by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of War. It gives the names of those comprising the Committee of the American Red Cross, and the approval of the President in view of the distinctive position of the American Red Cross as the sole central organization in the United States in affiliation with the International Committee of Berne, and through it with the Central Red Cross Committees which have been formed in every country which has adhered to the Geneva Convention of 1864. Secretary Day gives an account of the inception of the international organization at American initiative, and traces briefly the working of the organization to the present time. In one place it says:

> There is pending in Congress at the present time an act to legitimize the National status of the American Red Cross and to protect its exclusive use of the insignia of the Red Cross for the work it was organized to perform, and its early passage is expected. The purpose of that act has the President's cordial approval.

The letter to the Secretary of War closes as follows:

> I have the honor to inform you, by direction of the President, that this Government recognizes, for any appropriate co-operative purpose, the American National Red Cross as the civil central American committee in correspondence with the International Committee for the relief of the wounded in war; and to invite similar recognition of its status by your department with a view to taking advantage of its proffered aid during the present war so far as the same may be available.

Secretary Faure of the Red Cross Committee yesterday afternoon announced the following contributions:

Giovanni Lordi, $10; Mrs. Mary Whitney Treat, $10; Vermilye & Co., $250; Leroy B. Crane, $10; Mrs. Anna A. Bradford, $100; Alexander J. Sheldon, $2.50; Miss Kate Aycrigg, $10; Thomas J. Farrell, $10; Mrs. E. Bergh-Brown, $10; A. W. Gerstner, $5; "A Friend," $100; "A Friend," $10; W. L. Harkness, 733 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,000; W. L. Andrews, $25. Total, $1,552.50.

TWO NEW AUXILIARIES.

Woman's Committee of the Red Cross Authorizes Their Formation.

The Woman's Committee on Red Cross Auxiliaries, presided over by Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, at a meeting yesterday at the home of Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, 1 Fifth Avenue, authorized the formation of two additional auxiliaries, and gave its sanction to the First Pennsylvania Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 17, of Pittsburg.

The new auxiliaries will be entered on the roster just as soon as the details are perfected, as: "Hardware Auxiliary, No. 18," with headquarters at the home of Helen Domenick, 22 West Fifty-first Street, and "Laundry Plant Auxiliary, N. 19," with headquarters at the home of Miss Alice Babcock, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street.

It was decided to issue a special call regulating the attendance next Wednesday at Mrs. Duncan's home of the representatives of the several auxiliaries thus far organized, for the purpose of bringing about unison in the general scope of the work undertaken.

A RED CROSS BENEFIT.

Society Men and Women Plan an Entertainment for June 9.

Many well-known men and women met yesterday afternoon in the apartments of Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, at the Savoy Hotel, and organized for an entertainment in behalf of the Red Cross Society. The entertainment will be held in the Fifth Avenue Theatre June 9, and the proceeds will be given to the First New York Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Society. The use of the theatre was given by Manager Knowles for the purpose.

Among those who will take part in the affair are Mme. Viarda, Thomas Carl, organist of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church; Harry Arnold, J. Wells Champney, Perry Averill, Miss Fielding Rosette, William Bushnell, Mme. Corinne Lawson, and Aunt Louisa Eldridge. A short drama, entitled, "Free Cuba," will be one of the principal features. It will be acted by young society women.

Englis to Fly the Red Cross Flag.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The steamship Englis, recently purchased by the army for use as a hospital ship, will be renamed the Relief. In accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention, the Geneva cross flag will be carried at the fore whenever the National flag is flown, and the neutrality of the vessel will be preserved at all times. "No guns, ammunition, or articles contraband of war, except coal or stores necessary for the movement of the vessel," says an order issued by Gen. Miles to-day, "shall be placed on board; nor shall the vessel be used as a transport for the carrying of dispatches, officers, or men not sick or disabled, other than those belonging to the medical department."

CHASED BY TORPEDO BOATS.

The Europa Escapes Twice and Arrives at Portland with Sulphur.

PORTLAND, Me., May 26.—Capt. Martyn of the British steamer Europa, who arrived here to-day from Licata, Sicily, reported that as he was leaving the Mediterranean he was chased by a Spanish torpedo boat, but, as there was a heavy sea on, in which the Spaniard labored hard, she was unable to catch the Europa.

The Europa brought 2,500 tons of sulphur, which is contraband. On the day after she had eluded the first vessel she was chased again by another Spanish torpedo boat with the same result. No shots were fired during either chase.

WILL FIGHT TWO SPANIARDS.

Capt. Bogardus of Chicago Issues a Challenge to Spanish Officers.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Capt. A. H. Bogardus issued the following challenge to-night: "I hereby challenge any two officers of the Spanish Kingdom, either in the army or navy, to a duel with Winchesters at 100 yards.

"Both of my adversaries are to be stationed in front, and the firing to commence at the signal of a pistol shot."

LIEUT. SOBRAL IN MADRID.

Former Naval Attache Not the Alleged Spy at Key West.

MADRID, May 26.—Lieut. Sobral, the former Naval Attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is in this city. Therefore the statement made that he is identical with Remigro Zapatero Jiminez, the suspected Spanish spy arrested on board the prize steamer Panama at Key West, is incorrect.

Spanish Attache Still at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 26.—The Star to-day announces that Lieut. Carranza, the Naval Attaché of the former Spanish Legation at Washington, did not leave for Europe at all, but is still here. A Star reporter found him to-day living at 42 Tupper Street.

PEACE UNION'S APPEAL.

A Friendly Letter to Spain Now on Its Way After a Long Detention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—It developed here to-day that the Universal Peace Union, through its President, Alfred H. Love of this city, prepared and mailed to the Queen Regent of Spain and Premier Sagasta an appeal asking that Government to acknowledge the independence of Cuba in the interests of peace. The appeal was first sent on April 21, four days before this country declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. It was held up, however, in New York, and after two weeks had expired was again in President Love's hands, with the seal unbroken and stamped across it a Government notice that no mail is permitted to go to Spain.

Ex-Gov. Hoyt of Wyoming then took the communication to Washington and laid it before the State Department in the hope that it might be permitted to go, and at the same time apprised the Government of its contents. It was not allowed to go through the mails, however, but it was suggested to ex-Gov. Hoyt that it might be sent to one of the European bureaus of the Union. As a result it was sent to Berne, Switzerland, for transmission to Spain, and is now en route.

After referring to the union as representing many thousands of friends of peace in all parts of the world, the appeal asserts that all the pending difficulties could be disposed of by peaceful means. Continuing, it says: "Our President McKinley, we have reason to believe, has been forced into his present attitude. You know he is the executive of this Government. The Peace Union is cosmopolitan; we have, we believe, still in your Senate one of our Vice Presidents, Arturo de Marceartu." Referring to the union's sincerity, the appeal declares that "we would do what we now suggest for you to grant," and continuing, says:

"Oh, how you would elevate your Nation! What a contribution to the age of intelligence if you would send a message to America: 'For the sake of peace, humanity, and your friendship we will hear terms for the independence of Cuba.' This would open the way for three plans the Universal Peace Union is now suggesting. First, a commission to visit you; second, purchase, and the Maine matter somehow considered; third, international arbitration and international mediation.

"Is it too late? If there is a lull, if there be a check, if any way be open, we can say in all frankness, for your good and for the good of all, that the feeling here is opposed to war and against the annexation of your possessions. There is a deep, earnest desire for the freedom of Cuba. Now, will not Cuba be worth more to you free than as a colony? If you hold it, it will always be restless, expensive, and a trouble to you."

The remaining portions of the appeal are solicitous of Spain's feelings in the existing difficulties, and declare that the Union is actuated entirely by a desire to bring about peace. In one portion it says: "We have appreciated your several concessions in this Cuban trouble." President Love explains this reference to mean the withdrawal of Weyler; the submission to the refusal of the United States to withdraw Gen. Lee; the feeding of reconcentrados by this country; the autonomy scheme, and, last of all, the declaration of an armistice.

Speaking of the efforts of the union to bring the armistice about, President Love to-night said that on April 9 the union cabled to the Queen Regent requesting her to grant an unconditional armistice, and also petitioned Cardinal Gibbons to ask the Pope to use his endeavors to bring about that result. "Two days later," Mr. Love said, "the armistice was granted."

THE NAVY YARD NEWS.

Three Colliers There Officially Renamed—The Jason May Be Taken There To-morrow.

Three of the colliers now in the navy yard have been officially renamed. The Harlech will in future be known as the Pompey, the J. N. Holland is the Hannibal, and the Elizabeth Holland is now the Leonidas. The Pompey is ready for service, and is to leave the yard with the Kingtor and Abarenda probably to-day. The Pompey went into commission yesterday. The Leonidas, it is expected, will leave on Monday.

The monitor Jason, which is now at anchor off Tompkinsville, will probably be taken to the yard to-morrow to have a secondary battery of rapid-fire guns mounted. It is reported that an accident has happened to her engines, which will be repaired when she gets to the yard.

The Resolute, which was to have gone South on Wednesday, returned to the harbor and anchored in the horseshoe on account of the storm. She went to sea early yesterday morning, and was sighted by the steamer Buffalo when off Fire Island. The Gloucester put to sea at 7 A. M., after having anchored for the night in the horseshoe. She returned again at 10 o'clock. It was supposed the weather was too bad outside. She is to join Commodore Watson's blockading squadron off Havana.

The auxiliary cruiser Yankee, formerly the Morgan Liner El Norte, which is manned by the First Battalion, New York Naval Militia, passed in at Sandy Hook yesterday morning. She anchored off Tompkinsville, and, after taking on coal, will go to sea again. The Yankee was last reported at Delaware Breakwater on Tuesday. She has been patrolling the coast. Last week she was off Block Island, and was met there by the torpedo boat Talbot. Signals were exchanged, and the Yankee changed her course and steamed to the southward. No one who had not obtained a permit was allowed to go near the Yankee yesterday.

RICE LANDED AT SAN JUAN.

Warships Seen by the Clyde Liner New York and the Valencia.

The officers of the Clyde Line steamship New York, which arrived yesterday from San Domingo, reported that the German steamer Valencia, which was anchored in Samana Bay, S. D., when they were there, had landed 6,000 sacks of rice at San Juan and 8,000 sacks at Mayaguez, Ponce, and Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

The Captain of the Valencia told the New York's officers that in all the Puerto Rican ports he visited he had seen only three Spanish war vessels, and they lay in San Juan Harbor. They were the auxiliary cruiser Alfonso XIII. and two small gunboats.

The New York on May 18 saw a cruiser, supposed to be a Spaniard, passing through Grand Turk Passage, heading south. She was of about 3,000 tons, painted black, and displayed no colors. On the same day the New York passed the United States cruiser Minneapolis, running at a twenty-knot speed, headed for the Mona Passage.

SPANISH FOURS HIGHER.

Prices Improve on the Rumors of a New Loan for Spain.

LONDON, May 26.—Spanish 4s opened at 33¾ and later advanced to 34⅝. Yesterday's closing price was 33 15-16. Spanish 4s closed at 34½, a net gain of 9-16. The Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday, May 28, and Monday, May 30.

PARIS, May 26.—Business opened hesitatingly on the Bourse to-day, and subsequently rallied on the decrease in the Bank of England's rate of discount. Prices closed firm. International securities were particularly favored. Spanish 4s continued to improve on the rumors of a new loan for Spain.

Spanish 4s opend at 34 5-16, 7-16 higher than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 34 13-16, a net gain of 15-16.

MADRID, May 26.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 60.25. Gold was quoted at 76.

Not Trying to Buy St. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The published statement from Copenhagen via London that pour parleurs are progressing looking to the purchase by the United States from Denmark of the Danish West Indian possessions, St. Thomas and St. Croix, appears to be nothing more than the recrudescence of an old story. At the beginning of the present Congress a resolution was introduced looking to the reopening of negotiations for the purchase of the islands from the Danish Government, which was predicated upon an intimation received from that Government that it was not averse to reopening negotiations. Since that time nothing has been done by the State Department in that direction.

CUBAN OFFICERS ARRIVE

Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles Confer with Two Men Sent to Washington by Garcia.

CAME OVER WITH LIEUT. ROWAN

Palm Leaves and Guinea Grass Used by the Cubans for Protection from the Sun—Co-operation of the Allied Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles conferred to-day with two officers from the staff of Gen. Garcia, Gen. Enrique Collazo and Lieut. Col. Charles Hernandez, who come direct from Garcia's headquarters bearing credentials from him to effect a plan of co-operation with the American forces. They accompanied Lieut. Rowan of the army on his return from Garcia's camp and shared with him the dangers of a two days' voyage in an open boat from the north coast of Cuba until picked up by a small sloop, which carried them to Nassau. They reported first to the Cuban delegation here, and Secretary Quesada was careful to keep their presence secret until Gen. Miles had made the fact known. This relieved them from further secrecy, and to-day Gen. Collazo and Col. Hernandez gave an interesting account of Gen. Garcia's forces and surroundings and the general equipment of the Cuban Army.

Col. Hernandez says Garcia has his headquarters at Bayamo, one of the large towns in the central part of the island. It was surrendered by the Spanish forces a few weeks ago after Garcia and his troops had maintained a long siege. Gen. Garcia and his staff, with a bodyguard of several hundred men, are quartered inside the city. The commanding General's headquarters are in one of the principal buildings on the main street, called Commercial Street. With him is Gen. Rabi and his staff and bodyguard. The infantry and cavalry are quartered in the suburbs of South Bayamo. Tents are not used, but in their place the men hastily constructed coverings made of palm leaves and guinea grass, which are more effective than canvas as a shelter against the hot sun.

Garcia Has 3,000 Men with Him.

In all about 3,000 men are thus quartered. They are well armed with Remingtons and Mausers captured from the Spaniards. Most of them havo machetes, but only the officers carry other small arms. The cavalry have small horses, much like the Indian mustangs, hardy and reliable. Mules are used for pack purposes. Col. Hernandez says that the commissary and quartermaster's department is unknown in the sense used by army officials here. In lieu of these the companies not fully armed are organized as "predios." The duty of the "predios" is to bring meat, ample supplies being secured from Puerto Principe, and vegetables, which are grown quickly in the woods. The system works perfectly, Col. Fernandez says, and the troops are kept well fed and in good spirits. There are no dress parades, and none of the regularity of daily drill. The main occupation is in making long daily marches to keep the men hardened.

The Cuban Generals say the arrival of Lieut. Rowan aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout the Cuban camp. There was no notice of his coming, and the first seen of Lieut. Rowan was as he galloped up Commercial Street, followed by the Cuban guides who accompanied him from Florida. He was warmly greeted by Gen. Garcia, and the two held a three hours' conference. It was decided that Lieut. Rowan should return that afternoon, and Gen. Garcia assigned Gen. Collazo and Col. Hernandez, with three guides, to accompany him. He had come in from the south shore, but the party went out northward.

Embarked in an Open Yawl.

They had expected to secure a large sailboat, but the best thing available was an open yawl or lifeboat, with a cubic capacity of only 104 feet. Sails were improvised out of the tents carried by the officers. The first night out was stormy, and the small craft was barely kept afloat, but after that the weather was good. The first morning out the party saw twelve American warships of Admiral Sampson's fleet, but they made no attempt to board the ships. The next day they were picked up by a sloop off Bahama Key, and carried to Nassau, coming thence to Washington.

Col. Hernandez says communication is maintained with Gen. Gomez, and with points along the coast. From these he has a general idea of the Cuban forces, outside of those with Gen. Garcia, at Bayamo. He estimates that there are 12,000 men, all of them well armed, east of La Trocha, and constituting the forces in the eastern division of the island, under Gen. Garcia. These include the 3,000 at Bayamo, the others being scattered at various points. He estimates Gen. Gomez's immediate command at about 3,000 men, with 6,000 men scattered at various points. In all there are, according to the estimates of Gen. Collazo and Col. Hernandez, about 20,000 to 25,000 troops actually in the field.

It is understood that the purpose of the present visit of Garcia's officers is to give that General's assurance to the authorities here of his desire to give every possible co-operation to the American movements. Similar assurances have come from Gen. Gomez, and have been presented to Secretary Quesada. The Cuban officers have made a good impression here, and the authorities were agreeably surprised to find them men of ability and soldierly bearing, speaking English well. They will remain some days longer, and then return to Gen. Garcia's camp.

ARMY AND NAVY LETTERS.

Postal Regulations Provide for the Payment of Postage on Delivery.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Post Office Department is of the opinion that when the postal regulations for the transmission of mail matter from camps and ships are better understood there will be seen to be no necessity for adopting legislation to overcome the difficulty of obtaining postage stamps for soldiers' letters. There is a postal regulation, which has been in force for many years and not revoked, which is believed to be sufficient. It provides:

"Letters written by officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, and privates in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, to be transmitted unpaid, must be plainly marked 'soldier's letter,' 'sailor's letter,' or 'marine's letter,' as the case may be, and signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer, post or detachment commander to whose command the soldier belongs, or by Surgeon or Chaplain at a hospital where he may be; and in the navy and marine service by the officer in command of the vessel, or surgeon on board, or officer commanding a naval hospital or detachment on shore. Letters so certified will be forwarded charged with postage due at single rates only, to be collected on delivery."

This was provided to overcome the difficulty in the field or on naval stations of getting postage stamps. The provision for payment on delivery at single rates is to overcome the statutory provision that all first-class matter shall be prepaid, or else fully paid with a penalty on delivery.

A bill has been introduced in the House to grant the franking privilege to soldiers, but to none others. It takes no account of sailors or marines. The department does not consider it a desirable bill to pass, as it would throw open the franking privilege to many persons who could not be identified, and there would be no possibility of correcting the large number of violations of it that would arise. Then the bill as introduced does not provide any penalty for violation. The existing regulation was found sufficient during the war of the rebellion, and it is regarded as important for the service that it should be tried now before anything further shall be added to it.

First Assistant Postmaster General Heath to-day said that hereafter second and third class mail will be forwarded to soldiers in the same manner as letters. Only first-class mail, under the general rule, can be forwarded when mail as originally addressed does not reach the person to whom it is sent. Under the new rule, however, papers and packages will be forwarded from place to place until they reach the soldier. This change in the regulations was made for the benefit of those soldiers whose regiments change their location.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE ALABAMA DRY DOCKED.

New Battleship Has Very Few Inches to Spare, Even Without Her Armor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The battleship Alabama, which was launched at Cramps' Shipyard on Wednesday of last week, was to-day towed to League Island Navy Yard, where she was dry docked. While in the dry dock the battleship will have her twin manganese bronze propeller wheels keyed on, and her hull below the water line will be covered with a heavy coat of green submarine paint.

The Alabama was docked by the Cramps at this time so as to avoid the necessity of being compelled to use a large dry dock outside of the city. The trouble and additional expense have been avoided by placing the Alabama on the League Island dry dock before the ship's armor belt has been put on. Even without her extra plating, the Alabama had very few inches to spare when she entered the dock.

BISHOP GRANT ON THE WAR.

He Hopes the Nation Will Forget the Color of All Its Citizens.

BUFFALO, May 26.—At to-day's session of the New York Conference of the African Methodist Church, Bishop Abram Grant delivered his annual message. Speaking of the war, Bishop Grant said that when President Lincoln called for troops in 1861 not one of their race was allowed to enlist because of the fierce proscription which was exercised against them, but now when troops are wanted to fight Spain, the negro soldiers were the very first called to go to Tampa for service—and they were found ready and willing. "Let us hope," said the Bishop, "that this Nation will be led by the contemplation of this fact to forget the color of all its citizens."

Regulation of the Uniforms.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Gen. Miles has issued an order amending regulations pertaining to the uniform of enlisted men so as to provide as follows: "Trousers for enlisted men of all arms.—Trousers of light or dark blue kersey, or dark blue flannel to be cut and made in accordance with standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General. Mounted troops to have a reinforce or saddle piece of the same material on seat and legs."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Sanford C. Kellogg, Fourth Cavalry, now on duty in Washington, will proceed without delay to San Francisco and report for duty with the squadron of the Fourth Cavalry, now in that city.

Major George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty with the artillery under his command.

Capt. Joseph B. Morton, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report in person to the Major General commanding the army for assignment to duty at the headquarters of the army.

Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will complete his duty as mustering officer with the least practicable delay, and then proceed to Tampa, and report in person to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for twenty-one days is granted First Lieut. H. H. Anderson, Quartermaster, Third Missouri Volunteers.

Leave of absence until further orders, to take effect upon the completion of his present duties as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with Michigan volunteers, is granted Second Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, to enable him to accept the commission of Major, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers.

First Lieut. Charles P. Echols, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from his present duties on the staff of the Commanding General, Department of the East, and will proceed at once to Willets Point, New York, and report to the commanding officer, Company A, Battalion of Engineers, for duty with that company.

Second Lieut. Ralph H. Vandeman, Twenty-first Infantry, will report to Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Second Lieut. James G. Harbord, Fifth Cavalry, to enable him to accept a commission of Major in the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. John B. Rodman, Twentieth Infantry, is extended three days.

Lieut. Col. John J. Clague, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, will be relieved from duty as Chief Commissary, Department of Dakota, as Purchasing Commissary at St. Paul, by the Chief Quartermaster of that department, and he will then proceed without delay to Cincinnati and assume the duties of Purchasing Commissary at that place.

Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon, will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon of one of the divisions of that corps.

Major Frank E. Nye, Commissary of Subsistence, will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, for assignment to temporary duty in his office.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis M. C. Usher, United States Army, will proceed to Key West and report for duty to Major William R. Hall, Surgeon, in charge of the general hospital at that place.

The following named officers will proceed at once to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty in that department: Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, Twenty-first Infantry.

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed from the places hereinafter specified and report for duty as indicated: C. L. G. Anderson, from Hagerstown, Md., to Newport News, Va., and report to the commanding officer, Light Batteries A and C, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at that place, for assignment to duty; E. A. De Lipcsey, from Washington to Key West, and report to Major William R. Hall, Surgeon in charge of the general hospital at that place, for assignment to duty; Burke L. Johnson, from Kenton, Ohio, to Fort Thomas, Ky., and report to Lieut. Col. William H. Gardner, Deputy Surgeon General in charge of the general hospital at that place, for assignment to duty; Samuel W. Stiles, from Atlanta to Tampa, and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. John T. French, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, will transfer his present duties and responsibilities to an officer to be designated by the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will proceed at once to St. Paul and report to the commanding officer, Department of Dakota, to relieve Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, Assistant Quartermaster.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department: Capt. John L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Wallawalla, Washington, and will report to the commanding officer at Alcatraz Island, California, for duty at that post and by letter to the Commanding General, Department of California. Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Canby, Washington, and will proceed to San Francisco, and report to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, commanding Department of the Pacific, for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

Major William F. Tucker, Paymaster, is relieved from duty at Atlanta, and will at once proceed to Tampa and report for temporary duty to the Commanding General of the troops at that place.

The following named officers will be relieved from their present duties and will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William Graham, commanding the Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty: Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. Edgar Sudley, Judge Advocate United States Volunteers; Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Col. James L. Lusk, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Lloyd S. McCormick, Seventh Cavalry, will proceed to Tampa and report to the Commanding General, Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty with the cavalry division of that corps.

The resignation of Major John B. Pottriger, Surgeon, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, having been accepted May 12, he is honorably mustered out of the service of the United States as of that date.

First Lieut. R. T. Emmet, Adjutant, First New York Volunteers, having tendered his resignation to accept promotion, is honorably mustered out of the service of the United States as First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Major William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his present duties, will proceed at once to and take station at Boston, and report by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury for assignment to duty as Engineer of the First and Second Lighthouse Districts, to relieve Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore, Chief Engineer of United States Volunteers, of that duty.

First Lieut. John R. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, Second New York Volunteers, having tendered his resignation to accept promotion, is honorably mustered out as First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.

Transfers, Twenty-first Infantry: Second Lieut. Ralph H. Vandeman, from Company C to Company I; Second Lieut. William M. Fassett, from Company I to Company C.

Navy.

Robert G. Le Conte, 1,625 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, is appointed Assistant Surgeon.

F. B. Wagner is appointed Assistant Surgeon.

William H. Fulper is appointed Passed Assistant Paymaster and ordered to the Resolute.

Eugene C. Tobey is appointed Assistant Paymaster and ordered to the Montauk.

William H. Howell is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Resolute.

Robert E. Hall is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Jason.

Naval Cadets H. M. Gleason, J. H. Tomb, E. A. Weichert, and H. G. Sparrow are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Marblehead.

David Ritchie, 208 West Twentieth Street, New York, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

J. H. Mittendorff is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

Charles A. Deigh, Boston, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

John L. MacVicar, Lowell, Mass., is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

James Quilty, 15 Leroy Street, New York, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Samuel P. Hinckley is appointed Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Montauk.

George B. Massey, Watertown, N. Y., is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Wyman G. Hawthorne, 1,480 Madison Avenue, New York, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Howell C. Cooper, Oil City, Penn., is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Harry E. Middleton, Washington, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

William C. Stinson is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Prairie.

J. C. Norton, Whitestone, L. I., is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade.)

Frank Ellery is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) and ordered to the Alliance.

Benjamin Wright is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade.)

Oscar White, Texarkana, Texas, is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade.)

Selin E. Woodworth, San Francisco, is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade.)

John F. Schiller, Astoria, L. I., is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade.)

Thaddeus R. Beal is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) and ordered to the Jason.

John A. Ubsdell is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) and ordered to the Key West Naval Station.

Henry Bryant, Boston, is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade.)

William H. Clifford is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) and ordered to the Montauk.

Harry M. Bigelow is appointed Lieutenant, junior grade, and ordered to the Montauk.

William S. Belding is appointed Lieutenant, junior grade.

Charles E. Bermingham is appointed Lieutenant, junior grade.

Robert C. Hull is appointed Lieutenant, junior grade.

Theodore C. B. Howard is appointed Lieutenant, junior grade.

William B. Franklin, 1 Hanover Square, New York, is appointed Lieutenant, junior grade.

Francis W. Hunt, Chicago, is appointed Lieutenant, junior grade.

Leonard L. Rand, Fair Haven, Mass., is appointed Ensign.

Wirt McCreary is appointed Ensign, and ordered to the Dorothea.

Spencer N. Kase, San Francisco, is appointed Ensign.

Francis R. Wall, Portland, Oregon, is appointed Ensign.

Harry S. Myddleton is appointed Ensign, and ordered to the Alexander.

John Martin, 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York, is appointed Ensign.

John J. Leary is appointed Ensign, and ordered to the Jason.

Bertrand R. T. Collins is appointed Ensign, and ordered to the Key West naval base.

William F. Glover, Camden, Me., is appointed Ensign.

Benjamin F. Lombard, Portland, Oregon, is appointed Ensign.

Edward O. Holloway is appointed Ensign, and ordered to the Montauk.

Dwight F. Mallory is appointed Ensign.

John E. Reeside is appointed Ensign.

Charles N. Newman is appointed Ensign.

Charles F. Hall is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Jason.

Arthur N. Kemble is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Badger.

Charles F. Long is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Badger.

Williamson Dunn, Los Angeles, Cal., is appointed Ensign.

Harold H. Jewett is appointed Ensign.

John C. MacEvitt is appointed Passed Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Jason.

Mack V. Stone, University of California, is appointed Assistant Surgeon.

Chauncey R. Burr, San José, Cal., is appointed Assistant Surgeon.

Owen T. Smith is appointed Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Montauk.

Paymaster's Clerk A. C. Cooper is appointed on the nomination of Pay Inspector J. H. Stevenson, retired, for the First, Second, and Third Districts Coast Defense System.

Paymaster's Clerk H. O. Mertin's appointment to the naval station at Bremerton, Washington, is revoked.

Paymaster's Clerk J. Dercinck is appointed to the Alliance on the nomination of Assistant Paymaster C. Conard.

Paymaster's Clerk C. S. Nuir is appointed to the Wilmington on the nomination of Paymaster J. J. Cheatham, his appointment to the Monongahela being revoked.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold is detached from the Resolute and ordered to the Lancaster.

Lieut. H. E. Hunter is ordered to the Monterey.

Lieut. T. S. Rodgers is detached as Flag Lieutenant of the Pacific Station and ordered to the Monterey.

Passed Assistant Engineer R. Crawford is detached from Cramps' Ship Yard and ordered to the works of Dialogue & Son.

Lieut. Commander E. L. Armory, retired, has his order to the Wabash as executive officer revoked.

Gunner George Cross is detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Key West naval base.

Assistant Naval Constructor R. H. Robinson is ordered to the works of Cramp & Sons, June 1.

Lieut. E. H. Tillman is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. D. P. Menefee is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. G. F. Cooper is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Paymaster J. P. Loomis is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Pay Inspector H. P. Clark is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. W. S. Benson is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. R. Pigott is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Commodore George C. Remey is ordered to the flagship Miantonomoh.

Lieut. J. H. Shipley is appointed Flag Lieutenant.

Ensign L. C. Palmer is detached from the Mangrove and ordered to the New York.

Naval Cadet A. Kautz's orders detaching him from the New York and ordering him to the Algonquin are revoked.

Lieut. B. W. Hodges is detached from the Monocacy and ordered to the Nanshan.

Ensign H. A. Pearson is detached from the Monocacy and ordered to the Zafiro.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. Kaemmerling is detached from the Monocacy and ordered to the Olympia.

Assistant Engineer W. Ball is detached from the New York and ordered to the Indiana temporarily.

Ensign B. M. Lombard is ordered to the Monterey.

Ensign F. H. Ainsworth is ordered to the Abarenda.

Assistant Surgeon A. H. Heppner is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. O. White is ordered to the Justin as executive officer.

H. R. Cohen is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Montauk.

Fred S. Boyce, Hoboken, N. J., is appointed Lieutenant.

Randolph H. Minor, Los Angeles, Cal., is appointed Lieutenant.

John C. Dow, Washington, is appointed Lieutenant.

Ralph E. Barry, Vallejo, Cal., is appointed Lieutenant.

Robert J. Beach is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Jason.

Eugene M. Harmon is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Jason.

Charles C. B. Reid is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Jason.

Samuel Stratton is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Key West Naval base.

George E. Kent, 52 William Street, New York, is appointed Lieutenant.

James B. Potter is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Montauk.

Albert De Unger is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Montauk.

The following are appointed to the rank of Lieutenant: Isaac E. Emerson, Edwin Geer, Henry F. Harrison, Joseph Bonn, Louis V. Housel, Washington, and John H. Porter, Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Naval Cadets F. J. Horne, R. E. Pope, L. S. Shapley, W. C. Wood, and F. Morrison are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Texas.

Naval Cadets J. K. Taussig, S. I. M. Major, H. E. Lackey, E. B. Fenner, C. E. Courtney, and A. Buchanan are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the New York.

Naval Cadets J. E. Bailey, R. D. White, and V. A. Kimberly are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Cincinnati.

Naval Cadets F. O. Branch, A. C. Bloch, H. H. Royall, G. A. Bisset, J. T. Beckner, and J. B. Gilmer are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Iowa.

Naval Cadets C. W. Norman, R. W. Vincent, James R. Combs, J. W. L. Clement, C. H. Woodward, and J. T. Bowers, are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadets W. M. Hunt and A. F. H. Yates are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Detroit.

Naval Cadets W. R. Sayles, J. E. Mathews, W. S. Miller, J. E. Lewis, and A. W. Johnson are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Naval Cadets P. B. Dungan, C. B. Hatch, Jr., E. C. Kalbfus, E. J. Sadler, C. Shackford, and H. L. Brinser are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Oregon.

Naval Cadets S. B. Thomas, C. E. Morgan, E. B. Larimer, F. P. Helm, Jr., H. H. Evans, and C. W. Cole are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Indiana.

Naval Cadets Z. H. Madison, C. H. Fischer, A. E. Watson, and J. W. Greenslade are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Montgomery.

THE TAX ON CORPORATIONS

Senators White and Teller Declare War Expenses Must Be Borne by the Rich.

OPPOSE THE BOND ISSUE

Debate on the War Revenue Bill Continued in the Senate—Party Differences as to Methods of Levying the Taxes.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The discussion of the War Revenue bill in the Senate to-day was opened by Mr. White, (Dem., Cal.,) who made an extended speech, covering pretty fully the general features of the bill, especially those relating to the tax on corporations and on inheritances. The consideration of the bill, he said, had enlisted the attention of the country, and many people were becoming restless because a final vote had not been reached. He thought, however, that the delay was due to the peculiarity of the pending measure. The Revenue bill upon which the civil war was conducted was a complicated instrument, utterly inapplicable to present conditions. The object of the bill challenged the attention and support of every member of both branches of Congress. All are united to present a solid front to the foreign foe.

It was no longer a question of doubt, he said, that all the money necessary for the prosecution of the war would be supplied. It was simply the method of raising the funds that was under debate here. "Great as this Nation is," said he, "mighty as are her resources, this country is not now prepared to place before an opponent its full strength and all the material of war residing in its bosom. But in time (and not a very long time, either) it will be ready to put forth its entire strength, and then this conflict will be decided speedily."

Mr. White said he deemed it essentially desirable that the taxation imposed by the bill should be spread over the country fairly and equitably. The burdens placed upon the country by the war ought to be borne by all alike. He regarded it as unfortunate that so heavy a tax should have been placed upon tobacco, because by some it was considered a luxury. He maintained that the placing by the House of Representatives of one-third of the tax to be raised upon beer, one-third upon tobacco, and one-third on stamps, was severe, if not almost unjustifiable. Beer and tobacco, it was argued, said he, were luxuries. The people did not have to use them unless they chose to do so. He admitted and contended that tobacco and beer were legitimate articles of taxation, but there could be no doubt that the burden of the tax would fall upon the poor men of the country.

Mr. White denounced the stamp tax as a burden, an onerous burden, from which all would be glad to escape. It was a nuisance and par excellence a tax upon the plain people of the land. Concerning the inheritance tax, he maintained that, notwithstanding the objections urged against it by reason of its being an invasion of the prerogatives of the States, it was perfectly justifiable, and he expressed the hope and belief that the courts would sustain the action of Congress in enacting the proposition into National law.

Corporation Tax Favored.

Mr. White then entered upon a long discussion of the proposed corporation tax, which he earnestly supported. He maintained that the corporations owed something to the country, not only for their creation, but also for the privilege of existence. He maintained that the argument of Senators that a tax should not be laid against a corporation because it was not laid against a partnership engaged in the same line of business was not sound, as the corporation enjoyed more privileges than the partnership in business and before the law. If it were not so, corporations would not be formed.

He regretted that there was a manifest disposition among Republican Senators to oppose the placing of any tax upon any corporations. They were all, seemingly at least, alike opposed, he said, to insisting that the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust and other great monopolies should be compelled to pay their share of the burdens of the present war. "Why," he asked, "are they opposed to the tax upon these great aggregations of wealth? They are well able to bear it; much better than some of the interests which are laid under tribute by this bill."

Mr. White said he would make all classes of business bear a just proportion of the war burdens, and could see no proper or valid reason why the corporations should be exempt from provisions of the bill. He said that Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) had prepared an amendment to the measure, which he would be willing to support if the general tax upon all corporations should not be deemed desirable by the Senate. At his request Mr. Gorman sent to the desk and had read the amendment he purposed to offer at the proper time. It follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act, every person, firm, company, or corporation, owning or possessing or having the care or management of any railroad, street railroad, sleeping car, steamboat, ship, or other vessel, engaged or employed in the business of transporting the mails of the United States, or carrying on or doing an express business, or having the care or management of any telegraphic or telephone line by which telegraphic or telephone dispatches or messages are received or transmitted, or carrying on, or doing the business of, furnishing gas, electric light, electric power, steam heat, or steam power, or refining petroleum, or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-half of 1 per cent. on the gross amount of all receipts of such persons, firms, corporations, and companies in their respective business: Provided, that the assessment hereby made shall not include any amount of the receipts for the transportation of persons, freight, or mails between the United States and any foreign port, but such tax shall be rated for the transportation of persons, freight, or mails from a port within the United States through a foreign territory to a port within the United States, and shall be assessed upon and collected from persons, firms, companies, or corporations within the United States receiving hire or pay for such transportation of persons, freight, or mails."

Opposed to the Bond Issue.

Mr. White said it had been whispered that the great financial interests which had contributed largely to a campaign fund were demanding as a compensation for their liberality that the burdens of war should not be thrust upon them. He did not believe, however, that any Senator on either side of the Chamber would be influenced by a demand so sordid and selfish. He objected to the issue of bonds at this time, because bonds were unnecessary, and because a great majority of the people was opposed to them, believing they would increase too greatly the burdens of the country.

In conclusion Mr. White declared that it would be the plain people who would not only offer up their lives in defense of the National honor, but who would also pay the bulk of the taxes for the conduct of the war. He appealed to Senators to permit the bill to pass in such form as would distribute with reasonable equity the burdens it imposed, and to levy taxation that would be fair to the American people and reflect honor upon the American Senate.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) followed. He said he had no intention of discussing the bill from a partisan standpoint, considering the necessity for properly conducting the war more important than the securing of partisan advantage. He adverted to the interest felt by the American people in the Cuban question, saying the struggling people should have been aided in the past without violating the neutrality laws. He thought war might have been averted, but now that the war was on he wanted to see it conducted by a united country. The Administration would find itself supported by every party, and there would be no holding back the sinews of war—all the men and all the money necessary. Mr. Teller referred to the unprepared condition of the country for war, and said this should not have been the case. He did not believe the war would be of long duration, and said no vast appropriations would be necessary in its conduct. He said there was not, under the circumstances, the usual justification for taxing future generations to pay for the war, as it was not, as was the civil war, a war for self-preservation.

He assumed that notwithstanding the bonds provided by the bill were made payable in ten years their payment would be extended beyond that limit if included in the bill. He asserted that the bond feature of the bill was in nowise cognate to a war measure, and declared that it was proposed for the purpose of taking advantage of the war exigency to secure authority for a bond issue. The proceeding was without precedent in the history of the country.

Taking up the House bill, Mr. Teller congratulated the committee upon eliminating the tonnage tax, which, he said, was equivalent to a tax upon exports. He had never seen, he said, any explanation of the House's action in inserting such a provision, and was surprised that it should ever have been inserted. He did not think the bill would produce as much revenue as estimated by the committee, and said the Senate was entitled to a detailed estimate. Instead of this, when they called for facts they were given only guesses.

Interrupting, Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) said it was impossible to state with anything more than approximate accuracy what revenue would be raised from the bill. Estimates were necessarily uncertain. Who, for instance, could tell what amount would be derived from the proposed bank check tax.

Mr. Teller said Mr. Allison's explanation was an admission that the committee had been guessing. He took up the amendments for greenbacks, the coinage of the seigniorage, the corporation tax, and supported them at some length.

State and National Taxation.

Mr. Teller said he did not believe there should be a line drawn between State and National taxation. If this line was to be drawn the States might render it impossible to conduct a great war. He said the people of the United States were better able now to pay a thousand millions as internal tax than they were to pay $300,000,000 in the civil war. As for himself, he would not only tax corporations, but he would also include producing individuals. He would not put a tax upon the poor; he would put it upon the rich. He would tax salaries as well upon those of Senators as upon others. But, he said, the taxing power was greatly embarrassed by the decision of the Supreme Court in the income-tax case.

With the greatest respect for that body, he said, he maintained that the court's decision, carried to its logical conclusion, meant simply that the rich could not be taxed. He believed that decision was the most serious blow at the sovereignty of the people since the Government was erected. Mr. Teller defended the policy of levying an income tax. He read extracts from speeches delivered more than twenty-five years ago in the House by Mr. Hale and others, who are now members of the Senate. He mentioned, among others, Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)

"I am in favor of an income tax now," retorted Mr. Cullom.

Mr. Teller—Well, I'm glad to hear it.

Before Mr. Teller had concluded his speech the bill was laid aside that the Senate might take up the special order—eulogies upon the late Senator Edward C. Walthall of Mississippi.

At the conclusion of the eulogies the Senate, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

TWO DEBATES IN THE HOUSE.

Civil Service and the Taxation of Liquor Discussed.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In the House to-day Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) called up the Pension Deficiency bill as amended and passed by the Senate yesterday. The bill carries a paragraph inserted by the Senate providing that temporary appointments of clerks may be made without civil service examinations. Mr. Cannon said the temporary character of the appointments and the urgent necessity for them made the provision wise. The amendment led to a discussion of the civil service question, after which it was concurred in.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill to amend the internal revenue laws relating to distilled spirits. Its chief provisions reduce the bonded warehouse period from eight years, as fixed by the law of 1894, to seven years, and increase the outage period from four to seven years, making these periods of equal length. Other provisions of the measure are intended to reduce frauds which are now committed in connection with the stamp feature of the present law.

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) attacked the bill vigorously as framed to give the distiller improper concessions.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) said that distillers under existing law were exporting their product and storing it abroad, waiting for it to age and for a market to develop in this country. It was possible, he said, then to bring it back, pay the tax upon the actual amount and thereby escape taxation upon any amount that may have evaporated. It was cheaper to pursue this course than to retain it in bond here under the present law.

Mr. Berry advocated the measure as calculated to place American distillers upon an equal footing with foreigners, and also to discourage distillers in rushing their whisky to sale and consumption before properly matured, and causing "American citizens to drink it to the risk of their systems and the destruction of their stomachs."

An amendment offered by Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) was adopted declaring that any spirits exported and subsequently imported should pay the same internal tax that it would have been required to pay at the time of importation had it not been exported. It was intended, Mr. Dingley explained, to prevent the export of spirits for bonding purposes, to which reference had been made in the debate.

A vote was ordered upon the bill as amended. The yeas and nays were demanded, but pending the roll call the House adjourned at 5:15 o'clock.

Anti-Scalping Bill Coming Up.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representative Sherman of New York, the author of the Anti-Scalping bill, announced to-day that he would call up the measure at the earliest opportunity, and that he was confident of a majority of the House to vote for it. This was in face of a poll of the House by opponents, which they claim insures the defeat of the measure.

CAUCUS ON HAWAII UNCERTAIN.

Friends of Annexation Hope It May Be Held Next Week, but No Assurance Is Given.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Republican caucus of the House on Hawaiian annexation has been indefinitely deferred and the line of action remains undetermined. One cannot be held now until the middle of next week, if then, but meantime some of the leaders are hopeful a break in the ranks on that issue may be averted. The formal call for a caucus with the required number of names subscribed is still in the hands of Representative Grosvenor, the Republican caucus manager, and he said this afternoon there was nothing decided on. There is a strong fight on on the part of annexationists in the House, and they say the caucus may be held next Tuesday or Wednesday. Meantime no assurance of a rule for its consideration has been given by the Committee on Rules.

MAILS AND PAY AT MANILA.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill increasing the pay of the enlisted men who, in time of war, serve outside the territorial limits of the United States, 100 per cent. over the rates as fixed by law during the period of such service.

Officials of the War Department to-day conferred with First Assistant Postmaster General Heath, with a view to having soldiers paid a portion of their salaries by check instead of money orders when they wish to send money home. This would save the cost of the money order fee and facilitate the business of the Post Office Department. The Post Office Department has under consideration a proposition to open a money order office at Manila for the convenience of soldiers and sailors who desire to send money home. As the United States has not yet occupied the islands, it is suggested that the money order office may be established at first on board a transport.

The sending of troops to the Philippines has necessitated a special order from the Postmaster General providing for the exchange of mail between the soldiers there and their friends. It is ordered that mail matter for or from persons connected with the United States forces there shall be subject to the postage rates and conditions applicable to similar articles in the domestic mails.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Civil and Military Officers and Promotions in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Fourth District—RALPH J. WHITLEDGE of Missouri.

Coiner of the Mint at San Francisco—DANIEL T. COLE.

Surveyor of Customs, Port of Memphis—JAMES JEFFERIES.

First Lieutenant in the First Regiment Volunteer Engineers—SAMUEL W. CAMPBELL of Colorado. (The nomination of Thomas J. Sullivan of Colorado for above office withdrawn.)

Captain in the Signal Corps—HOWARD S. GIDDINGS of Connecticut. (The nomination of Howard A. Giddings of Connecticut for above office is withdrawn.)

Navy: Lieut. KOSSUTH NILES, to be a Lieutenant Commander; Lieut., junior grade, F. L. CHAPIN, to be a Lieutenant; DAVID BELL KERR of Virginia and CHARLES ALEXANDER CRAWFORD of Mississippi, to be Assistant Surgeons in the navy.

OUR INTEREST IN CHINA.

Secretary O'Beirne of the British Embassy at Washington Figures that We Stand Next to England.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Mr. Hugh O'Beirne, Second Secretary of the British Embassy here, has made a report to the British Foreign Office on the extent of commerce between the United States and China. The report is opportune to the recent movements of European powers, particularly Great Britain, Germany, and Russia toward securing territory and commercial advantages in China. Mr. O'Beirne does not deal with the political phases which have made the Chinese question a foremost topic in European discussion, but his report tends to bring out that the United States has large commercial interests in China and that she is no less interested than the European powers in the advancements made upon China.

The report shows that the present volume of United States trade in China represents more than one-seventh of the entire trade of the Empire. It is 50 per cent. greater than the trade of Germany with China, and comes next to the trade of Great Britain, that being the first in commercial importance. The increase in American trade has been going on rapidly within the last ten years, and this increase has been entirely on the side of American goods, our exports increasing, while Chinese imports were decreasing. By far the most valuable branch of the trade is that in cotton goods. Mr. O'Beirne showed the importance of the Chinese market for United States cotton cloth, by stating that last year China took $7,486,000 out of a total export of $17,281,000, or almost half of all our cotton cloths shipped abroad. He says the Chinese, especially those of Manchuria, prefer the American drills and sheetings, as they are heavier. The great bulk of these cottons are shipped from the New England mills to New York, and then via Suez Canal. But there has been quite recently a remarkable increase of shipment from the West, by way of San Francisco and Puget Sound. Continuing, Mr. O'Beirne says:

"There is every reason to think that the effective opening up of the interior provinces to foreign commerce will be followed by a great expansion of the Chinese demand for foreign cotton, in which the American exporters will have a very large share of interest. The dense masses of the Chinese population, clad almost exclusively in cotton cloth, offer a practically unlimited market for cotton goods."

The export of American kerosene oil to China now ranks second in importance to that of cotton goods. Mr. O'Beirne says that Russian oil is the only serious foreign competitor with which the American product has to reckon. In 1896 China took 33,000,000 gallons of American oil, as against 28,000,000 of the Russian oil. The American kerosene is shipped in cans, almost wholly from New York and Philadelphia, via the Suez Canal, while the Russian is sent largely in bulk, in tank steamers.

Mr. O'Beirne also shows the increasing value of our trade in wheat, flour, iron, and steel, and railroad materials.

SPANIARDS THREATENED BORDA'S LIFE.

Forced to Leave His Hacienda in Puerto Rico with His Family and Fly for Safety—State Department Notified.

A case against the Spanish Government of peculiar interest has been brought to the attention of the State Department by a letter sent yesterday to Secretary of State Day, from this city, by Public Administrator William M. Hoes. It presents informally the claim of Wenceslao Borda, an American citizen, who was driven with his family from Puerto Rico, with threats against his life, and forced to leave property valued at $800,000. Mr. Hoes presents the case purely as a friend, having known Mr. Borda for years.

Mr. and Mrs. Borda and their sons, Wenceslao Borda, Jr., and Leo Borda, are now at Metuchen, N. J., visiting Ramon Menacho. Wenceslao Borda, Sr., was naturalized in 1881. His elder son was born in England, and brought to this country when seven years old, and by virtue of his father's naturalization attained American citizenship with his majority. He studied law at the Columbia Law School, being graduated in the class of 1887, and read law with Mr. Hoes, while his father was on his hacienda, in Puerto Rico, a place of 2,900 acres at Esperanza, near San Juan, which he had bought from an English corporation for $500,000. Young Mr. Borda was admitted to the New York bar, and later returned to the family hacienda to participate with his father in its management.

Tobacco and sugar were raised on the place, and Mr. Borda, the father, also kept a quantity of valuable live stock, horses, mules, cattle, &c. The real estate improvements and cattle are valued at $800,000. Shortly before war was declared Mr. Hanna the American Consul, having left Puerto Rico, the British Consul, Mr. Crawford, summoned American citizens to San Juan, in order to issue credentials to them there. Mr. Borda went to the city and declared his citizenship. While at the Hotel Ingleterre the commander of the Spanish forces, Gen. Ortega, visited him with a troop of soldiers, insisted on seeing his papers, and confiscated everything written in English. Another time, before he had left San Juan, Mr. Borda saw Gen. Ortega point at him in the presence of some Spaniards, and say, regretting that some other American "pigs" had escaped him: "I have you, and I will shoot you like a dog in Morro Castle." Mr. Borda had previously perceived that he was surrounded by spies on every hand, and this remark did not tend to reassure him. Furthermore Mr. Crawford had told him that he was helpless to protect him and his family. He was practically a prisoner in the hotel.

This same day the Borda family at Esperanza was visited by a troop of Spanish soldiers, who went through the hacienda and searched the dwelling, pointing their pistols at the different members of the family and threatening their lives. They also gave them the comforting information that the head of the household had been taken for execution to Morro Castle. They found nothing incriminating in the house, and let the family go. Wenceslao Borda, Jr., sent his mother and brother to San Juan, and later followed them thither.

He found that his father had managed to convey a letter to Consul Hanna at St. Thomas by means of the Italian Consul, Signor Chicco, and that the latter had asked Consul Crawford to see to it that the Borda family was put on shipboard to go to America. This was effected, and the Bordas left San Juan on the Abydos with other Puerto Rico refugees, arriving in this port on May 7.

Mr. Borda and his eldest son both want to enlist in the United States Army, but the father is about sixty years old. Mr. Hoes asked Secretary Day in his letter what would be the method of procedure to put the papers in the Borda case on file. Mr. Borda wants the assurance that his property or its equivalent will be recovered after the war, and he and his family want to get back to their hacienda at the earliest possible moment.

SPANISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

Officers of the Spanish Army Being Conveyed to Havana for Exchange.

KEY WEST, May 26.—Col. Vincente de Cortijo, former commander at Cabanas Fortress, and understood to be a brother-in-law of Lieut. Gen. Valeriano Weyler; Surgeon Major Sincon Garcia Julian, and two private soldiers, who were captured on the Spanish steamer Argonauta, and who have been confined at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, arrived here to-day on the steamer City of Key West.

They were immediately taken in a small boat to the United States revenue cutter Hamilton, where they will remain until exchanged for Hayden Jones and Charles Thrall, American newspaper correspondents, who landed in Cuba recently and were captured.

The details of the transfer have already been arranged; an American vessel will convey the Spaniards to Havana Harbor, and the exchange will be effected by boats carrying flags of truce.

Naval Cadets Assigned to Duty.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—All the members of the second class at the Annapolis Academy were assigned to duty to-day. Most of the cadets were ordered to the vessels now in service near Cuba.

BOWLING BROOK'S BELMONT

The Morris Colt Easily Outran Hamburg in the Mud and Rain at Morris Park.

PREVIOUS IN SECOND PLACE

Sly Fox Outran George Keene in the Van Courtlandt Handicap—Hanwell, Kirkwood, Helmsdale, and Mirthful Also Won Races.

Bowling Brook, winner of the Metropolitan Handicap, the feature of the opening day of the Westchester Racing Association's meeting at Morris Park, yesterday captured the Belmont Stakes, which was the feature of the closing day of the meeting. The stake was worth $9,000 in cash to the Messrs. Morris, who nominated and owned Bowling Brook, besides a handsome piece of plate worth $1,000, donated by August Belmont.

Bowling Brook's victory was not a popular one. That is no reflection on the horse, his owners, his trainer, Mr. Walden, or his jockey, Fred Littlefield. Hamburg was the popular favorite, as well as the favorite of the betting ring, and had he won the race it would have been a popular victory. That was shown by the fact that he was cheered and applauded by the thousands who braved the storm and faced the wind on one of the most atrociously unpleasant afternoons on which racing was ever attempted, so as to be able to see Hamburg, the popular idol of last season, run his first race of this rainy racing season. That so many people suffered such a day of discomfort shows how thoroughly popular are these old-time, long-distance races which have become as near to the "classic races" of England as any we have on the American turf. The distance of the Belmont is not far to the old-timers, but it is a long-distance race by comparison in these degenerate days of sprint races, when Derbys, so-called, are run at a mile and a quarter, which is also the extreme distance for our great handicap races.

Of the nineteen horses eligible to the race four faced the starter for the run of a mile and three-eighths. These were Hamburg, ridden by Taral, and the favorite for the race; Previous, with Sloan in the saddle, and second choice in the bettling; Bowling Brook, piloted by Fred Littlefield, and Gala Day, on which Irving had a chance to show H. H. Hunn's colors. Gala Day was the extreme outsider, and the bookies laid anywhere from 50 to 1 to 100 to 1 against his chances, so little was he thought of. The start was made in front of the grand stand, and the run was through a sea of sloppy mud over the hill, thus making a complete circuit of the main track.

Start for the Belmont Stakes.

When Mr. Fitzgerald dropped the flag that gave the jockeys the signal to go on for the race, Littlefield at once began riding Bowling Brook as hard and vigorously as he could, his orders manifestly being to "take the track and stay in front just as long as possible." A lot of the shrewd trainers had said before the race that if these tactics were pursued Bowling Brook would surely win the race. They backed their opinion that this would be done and that the Morris boys would capture the race and plate with their colt.

Bowling Brook's challenge was one that Taral accepted on the instant with the favorite, and he tried to get Hamburg to the front and out of the shower of mud that the horses' heels set a-flying. Sloan tried to accept it with Previous, but this colt was sluggish, and would not or could not go fast enough, and so Bowling Brook and Hamburg, running close together, set the pace, Bowling Brook having the position next the rail. The pair set such a hot pace that they left Previous well in the rear before the backstretch had been reached, and broke the heart of Gala Day, who wouldn't run a little bit over such a muddy track. He was beaten by the time a quarter of a mile had been run and remained beaten.

How Bowling Brook "Killed" Hamburg.

Interest centered in the struggle for leadership between Bowling Brook and Hamburg. They raced along as fast as their respective jockeys could drive them through the mud, and when the watches showed that the first three furlongs were run in 37 seconds every one knew that one of the pair would have to "crack," unless both were phenomenal horses. Through the whole length of the backstretch the pair ran stride for stride, sending showers of mud back at Previous, who was a half dozen lengths behind the struggling pair. The crowd was in the height of excitement while the struggle was on, and men shouted at one another bets that which ever happened to be their fancy of the pair would outlast the other. Such bets and the suspense of the crowd were quickly settled.

Five furlongs, nearly six had been run, when the pair breasted the hill for the run around the turn. The sprint was ended, and the struggle where stamina was to tell was begun. Before the turn was fairly begun Hamburg showed signs of weakening. Taral hit him with the whip, plunged the spurs into his sides, and began to ride. Then the crowd knew it was all over with the horse for which Marcus Daly had paid $40,000. The idol was about to be shattered. For a second Hamburg hung on after punishment began. Then his heart was broken by the stoutly bred English-sired horse, which could not only sprint, but "stay."

The race as a race ended then and there. Bowling Brook quickly opened up a great gap of daylight between himself and the crack two-year-old of 1897, who had had all the racing he cared for for the day. Before the end of that trying turn was reached Sloan had rushed Previous ahead of Hamburg and was safely in second place before the run down the hill to the finish was begun. But the Dwyer colt could not get within hailing distance of Bowling Brook. When about half the extent of the stretch had been covered Littlefield stopped urging Bowling Brook, took a firm hold of the lines and actually got the colt to a common canter before the judges' stand was reached. And so Bowling Brook won the Belmont Stakes of 1898, beating Previous by a half dozen lengths. Hamburg was probably ten lengths further back when he passed the judges, and Gala Day was beaten away off.

Incidentally it was remembered by a few that just three years ago yesterday John A. Morris, the breeder of Bowling Brook, died at his Texas farm. This colt Bowling Brook was the outcome of one of John A. Morris's pet theories as to breeding, and he expected that the colt would be the grandest he ever bred.

The Other Races.

The Morris boys won another race with Mirthful, in the handicap at a mile and an eighth, in which he easily defeated Ben Ronald and three others, and would have won a third race with The Diver had not that frisky son of St. Florian unseated Littlefield while at the post and run at top speed for a mile. As it was, he was captured, taken back to the post, and started in the race, and led his field for a half mile. Then the exertion from his runaway told, and Kirkwood, Extreme, and King's Pride all beat him home. This was in the second race, and Kirkwood and Extreme made a lively and driving finish, the former winning by a scant half length.

In the opening dash Hanwell and Lambent finished in exactly the same way they did in a similar dash run on Tuesday, the former coming with a rush at the end, and so beating Lambent, who had made all the running.

Sly Fox won the Van Courtlandt Handicap, at seven furlongs, from George Keene, just as he has heretofore beaten Great Bend, Damien, and Mr. Balter in races in which they tried conclusions with the Dwyer horse.

By winning the third race, with odds of anywhere from 40 to 1 to 100 to 1 against him, Helmsdale made the entire Tammany Hall contingent happy. This victory, unexpected by every one except the Tammany crowd, headed by Mayor Van Wyck, amply recouped the braves for what they had lost on Senator McCarren—the horse, not the man—in the first race, and left them a good fat margin, even after they had dropped part of their winnings on Debride, another of "Dry Dollar" Sullivan's "good things," whom they backed heavily to beat Sly Fox. Both of Sullivan's horses proved very bad tips.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14¾.

1—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 4 years, by Hanover-Attractive, 108 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2..........(Sims)

2—Lambent, M. Clancy's br. m., 5, 104, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5..........(Songer)

3—Storm King, W. Landsberg & Co.'s blk. h., 4, 5 to 1..........(Spencer)

Senator McCarren, 3, 103, 8 to 5, (Maher,) and Belle of Erin, 3, 97, 50 to 1, (Gee,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Selling allowances. Five furlongs. Time—1:09. No bid for the winner.

1—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., by George Kinney-Tocsin, $500, 100 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..........(Songer)

2—Extreme, Mrs. L. Curtis's b. c., 100, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5..........(O'Connor)

3—King's Pride, A. J. Joyner's b. c., 100, 9 to 5..........(Maher)

The Diver, 107, 7 to 1, (Littlefield;) Sir Kennette, 97, 12 to 1, (McCoy;) Magic O., 97, 25 to 1, (Gee;) Tyran, 100, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) H. Davis, 95, 30 to 1, (J. Reiff,) and Savory, 100, 20 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won by a half length; eight lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:25¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Helmsdale, Higgins & Mannix's blk. c., by Charaxus-Helmwood, $500, 106 pounds, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1..........(Spencer)

2—High Hoe, Duke & Wishard's b. f., 96, 3 to 1 and 3 to 1..........(J. Reiff)

3—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 106, 10 to 1..........(Jackson)

Decanter, 106, 2 to 1, (O'Leary;) Athamas, 106, 8 to 5, (Irving;) Filament, 106, 8 to 1, (Songer;) Long Acre, 106, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Zaila, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Dissembler, 101, 100 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Belmont Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse $3,500, added to entrance fees of $15 for yearlings and $50 for two-year-olds, and $100 each for starters, with a piece of plate added by Mr. August Belmont of the value of $1,000, of which amount $1,200 to second and $600 to third. One mile and three furlongs, over the hill. Time—2:32.

1—Bowling Brook, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., by Ayrshire-Vacation, 122 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 10..........(Littlefield)

2—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 122, 9 to 5 and 1 to 3..........(Sloan)

3—Hamburg, Marcus Daly's br. c., 122, even money..........(Taral)

4—Gala Day, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 122, 60 to 1..........(Irving)

Won in a common canter by six lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Van Courtlandt Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:30.

1—Sly Fox, C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3 years, by Silver Fox-Asteria, 124 pounds, 3 to 5 and out..........(Sims)

2—George Keene, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., 3, 120, 8 to 5 and out..........(Sloan)

3—Debride, T. D. Sullivan's br. g., 4, 100, 10 to 1..........(Maher)

Won easily by a half length; twenty lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:08.

1—Mirthful, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 3 years, by Hagioscope-Sister Cheerful, 126 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money..(Littlefield)

2—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 123, 4 to 5 and out..........(Sims)

3—Whistling Coon, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., 3, 116, 8 to 1..........(Jackson)

Warrenton, 3, 124, 6 to 1, (Taral,) and Manassas, 4, 113, 8 to 1, (Penn,) also ran and finished as named.

Receiver for a Race Horse.

Markus Huhn has been appointed receiver of the race horse called The Camera, of which Mr. Huhn says he is half owner, in a suit which he has brought against Peter and Jessie Bratton, owners of the other half interest, to dissolve a verbal copartnership between them, formed Sept. 6, 1897, when they purchased the racer for $175. Mr. Huhn furnished $100 and the Brattons $75.

JEDDAH'S OWNER WINS AGAIN.

Great Surrey Breeders' Foal Plate Goes to Larnach's Filly.

LONDON, May 26.—At the third day's racing to-day of the Epsom Spring meeting, Mr. J. W. Larnach, the owner of Jeddah, the winner of the Derby Stakes yesterday, was again successful, his Hampton Rose filly winning the Great Surrey Breeders' Foal Plate.

The Great Surrey Breeders' Foal Plate is of 1,200 sovereigns, (the nominator of the winner to receive 200 sovereigns, and the owner and nominator of the second horse 50 sovereigns each out of the plate,) for two-year-olds.

Six horses ran, including the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut filly Myakka, and the following is the result:

Mr. J. W. Larnach's Hampton Rose filly......1
Mr. L. Brassey's b. c. Boniface, by St. Simon-Merry Miser..........2
Miss Foote..........3

MORE TALK OF INTERVENTION.

Discredited Story of a Plan of Russia, Austria, and France to Stop the War by Force.

LONDON, May 26.—The Star claims to have information that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, is making great efforts to stop the war. It says that Russia, Austria, and France are endeavoring to induce Germany and Italy to join in the representation to President McKinley, declaring that the powers will induce Spain to grant the independence of Cuba.

Should America refuse intervention, it is further alleged, the powers referred to would send a fleet to put Cuba under international rule, similar to the action taken in the Island of Crete, until the withdrawal of the Spanish force and the constitution of a regular local government. It is said that these powers look upon their intervention as being justified, on the ground that the war threatens the general peace of Europe.

The Star's information is not regarded seriously here. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "All the talk of assistance from Europe is moonshine. Neither France nor any other power is likely to burn its fingers with the Spanish chestnut. Señor Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, most probably has a good deal to do in Paris, but it is of a financial nature."

German Guns Received in Spain.

GIBRALTAR, May 26.—Information obtained here from a trustworthy source says that a consignment of forty Krupp guns, suitable for forts or battleships, have been sent from Essen, in Germany, to Cadiz, and are now on their way through Spain. It is said that they passed through the German, French, and Spanish Custom Houses as "kitchen furniture."

A British Coup Suggested.

MADRID, May 26.—The Correo suggests that the visit of George J. Goschen, the First Lord of the British Admiralty, to Gibraltar, is connected with a coup de main against Tangier, with the object of strengthening Great Britain's position in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Spanish Mail on French Boats.

MADRID, May 26.—The Post Office here has authorized the dispatch of letters to Cuba and the Philippine Islands by French mail boats.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

A New Organization Is Formed at Washington Heights.

The Women's Patriotic League of Washington Heights is the name of an organization which had its inception at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church.

There were about fifty women present, and the gathering was called to order by Mrs. Emily L. B. Fay, who explained that the work which they proposed to undertake was to supply the members of the Naval Militia and the volunteer regiments with small articles necessary to their comfort and convenience in camp or aboard ship. The object met the hearty approval of all present.

The following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Emily L. B. Fay; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Charles B. Chapin, Mrs. John C. Bliss, Mrs. A. E. Barnett, and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle; Secretary—Mrs. T. U. Boorman; Treasurer—Mrs. Welcome T. Alexander; Auditor—George McComb Foster; Chairman of the Purchasing Committee—Mrs. George Watts; Chairman of the Equipment Committee—Mrs. H. Boyd.

About 100 applications for membership were received and accepted. Several donations of money and material were also received, so that the society starts off with about 125 members and as many dollars in the treasury.

It was decided by a unanimous vote to make and send at once seventy-five "comfort bags" to the crew of the minitor Nahant.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Clear Weather Decoration Day

Purchase your Athletic Goods To-day and To-morrow. We mention a few leaders:

BICYCLES.
Gales $50 Grade (soiled)..........$35.00
Sterling, second-hand..........$20 to 30.00
Gotham Juvenile, 26-in..........24.00
Bicycle Sundries at Bottom Prices.

FISHING TACKLE.
Bass Season Opens May 30th.
Black Bass Rods..........$1.50 to $15.00
Bass Reels..........75c. to 7.00
Hooks to 3-ply gut, per doz..........7.00
Bass Flies (best quality), per doz..........1.00

SPORTING GOODS.
Cotton Rowing Suits..........69c
Rubber Sole Tennis Shoes..........75c
50c. Cycle Caps..........25c
50c. Golf Hose..........25c
50c. Leather Belts..........25c

CAMERAS.
Premos..........$3.75 to $50.00
Kodaks..........5.00 to 25.00
Photographic Goods of Every Kind.
Wright & Ditson Tennis Tent is the Best.

STERLING CYCLES
LEAD THE WORLD, $50, $75, and $125.

SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES,
325 BROADWAY.

RAIN DRENCHED GOLFERS

Nevertheless Forty-two Players Went the Rounds in the Dyker Meadow Tournament.

COCHRANE WINS GOLD MEDAL

His Score Now the Amateur Record of the Links—Sixteen Contestants Qualify for the Principal Trophy.

It wasn't exactly pleasant playing golf on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn yesterday, but the contestants who did so covered up all miserable features under the word "sporty," and the tournament, therefore, was popularly termed a decidedly sporty one. It was the beginning of the three-day contest of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, and special preparations had been made by the members to make the day a successful and brilliant opening, as it is the first big event ever given by the club.

Not a single player escaped a thorough drenching, and those who had brought with them dry suits of clothing were fortunate. Rivers of water rolled off the golfers as they tramped heavily up to the clubhouse at the close of the afternoon play. Forty-two men finished, however, the largest number that has been seen in an open tournament since the Lakewood event in the latter part of April. The golf was a surprise to all, as A. De Witt Cochrane of the Ardsley and St. Andrew's Clubs made a new amateur record for the course, doing the eighteen holes in 89 strokes, which is within four of the bogie record. This would have been an excellent performance even in the best of weather, and the score gave Cochrane the gold medal for the best record of the day.

It was a close finish in the preliminary round, for Walter J. Travis of the Oakland Club came in just one stroke behind, and A. L. Norris of the Dyker Meadow Club did 96, the best showing of the home contingent. In the afternoon, however, Norris was beaten by Smith, a St. Andrew's player. Alexander Morten, who is now Captain of the Westchester Country Club golf team, made his first appearance on the links this season, and qualified in the first sixteen. Heyward G. Leavitt, the Baltusrol golfer, who has been doing very creditable work recently, furnished a surprise by defeating George E. Armstrong, one of Staten Island's best men, by one hole after a nineteen-hole match.

The best sixteen players in the medal play round qualified to compete for the chief trophy, the Dyker Meadow Cup, and they were as follows:

	Out.	In.	Total.
A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley	44	45	89
Walter J. Travis, Oakland	45	45	90
A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow	49	47	96
Dr. C. M. Mahnrub, Dyker Meadow	50	48	98
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	49	49	98
H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia Cricket	51	49	100
Daubeney Brandreth, Mt. Pleasant	47	54	101
H. G. Leavitt, Baltusrol	52	49	101
George E. Armstrong, Staten Island Cricket	52	51	103
F. W. Smith, St. Andrews	54	49	103
Patrick Grant, Palmetto	55	48	103
Alexander Morten, Westchester Country	56	48	104
Duncan Edwards, Dyker Meadow	59	45	104
J. B. Baker, St. Andrews	53	52	105
Edward Leavitt, Fairfield County	52	53	105
J. C. Powers, Dyker Meadow	51	56	107

The second sixteen, as below, qualified to play for the Consolation Cup:

	Out.	In.	Total.
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	51	56	107
A. G. Jennings, Dyker Meadow	53	54	107
H. G. McKeever, Dyker Meadow	52	56	108
J. L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow	54	54	108
C. B. Van Brunt, Crescent Athletic	55	54	109
H. L. Pratt, Queens County	56	53	109
F. B. Pratt, Queens County	56	53	109
W. C. Carnegie, Alleghany Country	53	57	110
George Riggs, Westchester Country	56	55	111
W. E. Burlock, Jr., Brooklawn	58	54	112
W. M. Campbell, Crescent Athletic	55	57	112
W. A. Taylor, Dyker Meadow	55	57	112
W. B. Crittenden, Dyker Meadow	57	56	113
W. H. Crittenden, Dyker Meadow	52	62	114
Norman S. Dike, Dyker Meadow	55	60	115
Dr. B. O'Connor, Staten Island	54	64	118

The match play rounds in the afternoon for the two trophies resulted as follows:

Dyker Meadow Cup.—First Match Play Round—Travis beat Powers 8 up and 7 to play, Forrest beat Baker 4 up and 2 to play, Smith beat Norris 2 up and 1 to play, Cochrane beat Grant 7 up and 5 to play, Leavitt beat Armstrong 1 up (19 holes,) Chauncey beat Edwards 4 up and 3 to play, Mahnrub beat Edward Leavitt 4 up and 2 to play, Morton beat Brandreth 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Match Play Round—Van Brunt beat Burlock 4 up and 3 to play, Carnegie beat Dike 8 up and 7 to play, O'Connor beat Campbell 5 up and 4 to play, J. Taylor beat Jennings 5 up and 4 to play, Hamilton beat F. B. Pratt 5 up and 4 to play, Riggs beat H. L. Pratt 2 up and 1 to play, W. H. Crittenden beat H. G. McKeever by default, W. B. Crittenden beat W. A. Taylor 4 up and 3 to play.

Golf at Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 26.—In the ladies' semi-annual golf championship tournament here to-day, the scores were as follows: Helen Shelton, 115; Mrs. Shippen, 121; Miss C. G. Willis, 131; Mrs. Dean, 137; Miss Field, 151.

RECRUITS AT FORT SLOCUM.

Detachment of First Cavalry Has Gone to Fort McPherson.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 26.—Twenty recruits for the new Seventh Artillery arrived at Fort Slocum this morning. A detachment of the First Cavalry started for Fort McPherson, Ga., last night.

Major J. E. Story of the Seventh Artillery, the commander of Fort Slocum, who has been ordered to the Ordnance Department, will leave for Washington to-morrow. Capt. J. E. Eastman of the Second Artillery succeeds him in command of Fort Schuyler.

BIDS FOR ARMY HELMETS.

The Government Tests the Supply of Tropical Headgear.

Bids were opened yesterday in the Quartermaster's department, at the Army Building, for 10,000 campaign helmets. The bids were invited in order to test the market. Eight thousand have already been secured at Philadelphia and forwarded to San Francisco, but as this Government has had no experience in equipping an army with headgear suitable for the tropics it is desired to look over the ground thoroughly before buying a full supply.

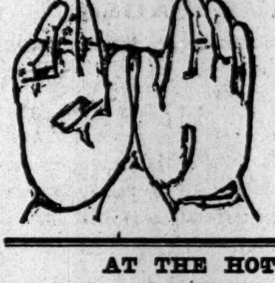
The helmets sent from Philadelphia were of cork, properly bound, and the bids opened yesterday were principally for helmets of the same material. The lowest bidders were Charles Levy's Sons, who guaranteed to deliver the helmets at the rate of 4,000 a day at $1.25 each.

The Government meantime has cabled to Hongkong, inquiring the cost of helmets there, which are known to be of a good quality, and made of pith.

PIERCE BICYCLES
25.00
BUYS OUR MODEL 40,
19 in. Frame, 28 in. Wheels, 1897, $75.00 Women's and Misses' Bicycles. Fully Guaranteed. Just the thing for our School Girls.
BIGGEST BARGAIN
OF THE SEASON.
THE GEO. N. PIERCE CO.,
105 Chambers St.,
1,434 Broadway, Cor. 40th St.,
1,080 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS..........CHEAPER.
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents, —26 Vesey St.—

The Celebrated



DUNLOP
Detachable
TIRE
is on exhibition this week at our store.
WESTERN WHEEL WORKS,
Warren Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. Roy Stone, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. L. Warren Lippitt, R. I.; State Treasurer E. B. Craig, Tennessee; State Controller J. A. Harris, Tennessee; J. B. Calvo, Guatemalan Minister, Washington.

GRAND—W. S. Schuyler, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Gen. C. Neilson, former Assistant Postmaster General, Maryland; H. Noel Potter, Gottingen, Germany.

HOLLAND—Lieut. Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts.

MURRAY HILL—R. T. Lillie, Honolulu.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; 751 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Miss P. Briggs, ladies' and infants' wear; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 13 Lispenard Street.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Fahy, dry goods, &c.; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldstein, A. Co., The, Jamestown, N. Y.; L. H. Goldstein, notions and furnishing goods; 721 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Greene, M. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Hoffman House.

King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Long, millinery and ribbons; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; 55 White Street.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; D. F. McKeag, flannels; 43 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Rose, A., Vicksburg, Miss.; notions and fancy goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Rauh, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 636 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; G. B. Rosenbaum, notions and white goods; 34 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Sievwright, white goods and linens; 102 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. T. Evans, toilet articles and umbrellas; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets and upholstery goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, ladies' hosiery and underwear; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Rugg, toilet articles; 480 Broome Street; Gilsey House.

Ring Fight Ends in a Row.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 26.—The twenty-round bout between Mattie Matthews and Tom Broderick here to-night ended in a free fight during the fourth round. Chief of Police McLaughlin stopped the fight, and the decision was given to Matthews amid protests. There were no arrests.

Prize Debate at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, May 26.—The eighth annual Wayland Prize debate of Yale Law School was held in College Street Hall to-night. The first prize was awarded to J. M. Sheppard of Texas, second to C. H. Studinski of Pueblo, Col., and third to M. Sonnenberg of New Haven.

EASY GOING UP STAIRS.

The Reno Elevator In Bloomingdale Brothers' Store.

The Reno inclined elevator, the invention of J. W. Reno, which was tried at the Manhattan terminal of the bridge for about four weeks, is to be put into active operation again. Mr. Reno is supervising the construction of the elevator in the store of Bloomingdale Brothers, at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, where it connects the main and second floors. He expects to have its first public test about June 7.

This particular elevator is a single file affair, constructetd alongside of a party wall, and with a hand rail of rubber, which will move upward with the same speed as that of the platform, on which about twenty-five people can stand at one given time. The motor power is electric, the current producing the revolution of a wheel just under the upper end of the platform, which keeps in motion a chain by which the platform is raised. At one time the elevator at the bridge moved at the rate of 112 feet a minute, but the usual rate is seventy-five or eighty feet. The bridge elevator once carried 3,200 people in a single hour. This will be the first public demonstration of the elevator since its bridge trial.—Adv.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1898.

OFFICES:

New York—
Publication..................Printing House Square
Up-Town....................1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington...................515 Fourteenth St.
London: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
Switzerland, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
Germany, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
Italy, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$10.00
Six Months	$5.00
Three Months	$2.50
One Month	$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$8.00
Six Months	$4.00
Three Months	$2.00
One Month	.75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)	
One Year	$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)	
One Year	$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:	
Per Month	$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15.
AMERICAN—Faust—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Isle of Champagne—8:15.
CASINO—Erminie—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A Celebrated Case—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Squadron—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Beggar Student—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—Diplomacy—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:30.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—The Trooping of the Colors—8:15.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Manon Lescaut—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

LOOKING OUTWARD.

Nothing is more remarkable in the American Republic to-day than the change in the direction of thought which the war against Spain has brought about. It is not merely that a large part of our people are obviously changing the opinions they held two months, or even one month, since, but still larger numbers include in their vision things that they had previously either not seen at all or had looked upon with indifference. As was recently said by a gentleman of high professional rank and conservative habit of mind: "We are learning to turn our eyes outward."

During the last third of a century—that is, for the average lifetime of a generation—the American people have had in their own affairs much that demanded intense and constant attention, and very little in their foreign relations that required any attention. The close of the war for the Union left us, in the eyes of the world, one of the most powerful of nations. The treaty of Washington, the Geneva arbitration, and the withdrawal of France from Mexico secured us at once and completely from any near risk of quarrel with a foreign power. The development of the resources of our continental domain was promptly begun and proceeded with amazing rapidity and success. The tide of foreign immigration, the progress of trans-continental lines of railway, the abolition of slavery, and the rebuilding of the South, the swift progress of invention in every department of production, the evolution of industrial and commercial organization to a degree of efficiency never before dreamed of and nowhere else attained—all these conditions combined to advance the occupation of our vast territory. When we consider the doubling of our population, the area newly developed, the increase in production both of crops and manufactures, and the growth of internal trade since the close of the war, it is a moderate statement that our task has practically been the addition to the Nation of 1865 of another still more powerful, efficient, and prosperous. It is an achievement without precedent in the history of the world. No wonder that it has absorbed the energy and the attention of our people, and that they have thought little of the relations to the rest of the world of the mighty Commonwealth they were constructing.

Suddenly a series of events which need not be recited brought to a culmination the antagonism between the barbarism of Spanish rule at our doors and the interests, sentiments, and destiny of the American people. Reluctantly and almost in spite of ourselves we took up arms to put an end to the intolerable obtrusion of this remnant of mediaeval tyranny and cruelty upon our National life. Then we were forced to realise three things: First, that as a people of 75,000,000, holding nine-tenths of the developed portion of the Western Hemisphere, we could not maintain the isolation that had been so long undisturbed and had been of such priceless advantage. Second, that we were singularly unprepared to put forth the strength that had, largely through that isolation, been built up. Third, that with proper preparation our strength would surely be equal to any demand that could be made upon it.

These things have made a profound impression upon the minds of the American people. They are beginning to feel that they are not merely a great nation, but one of the great nations, and they have suddenly discovered a striking fact in their relation to the others. It is that the moment we passed our self-imposed limit of activity and undertook a policy that affected the interests of other nations, there was only one of them with whom we had common interests, purposes, and ideals and with whom we could hope for an effective agreement. This was Great Britain. The perception of the solid basis of sympathy between that nation and ourselves has been as complete as it has been sudden. It is in reality the work of forces that have been working a long time, but of which both peoples have been but dimly conscious. The most significant feature of our new view is the clearness with which we see that we are now ready to seek our share in the commerce of the world which it has been the mission of Great Britain to make free. For a generation we have been talking about protection and practicing free trade in markets more extensive than any people but the English could command. We now understand that the principle that has really built up our marvelous prosperity within our vast home limits is equally good for use the world over. It is because, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we have been free traders that we are now ready for an effective agreement with the champion of universal commercial freedom.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The French mode of journalism, in which "important" articles are signed, has its disadvantages and also its advantages, in comparison with the English or the American method, according to which "the paper" has a policy which is anonymously maintained. Without doubt the French method is the best for the contributors, provided they are at liberty to sign only such articles as they choose to sign, and to shunt the responsibility for the rest upon "the paper." The English and American method is better for "the paper" unless "the paper" has made an evident mistake. If a signed contributor had made the mistake he might be discharged, and all might yet be well upon the public announcement of his discharge. But when the infallible and anonymous entity makes a mistake, it is hard to see how the mistake can be corrected in the absence of a visible scapegoat. The American frontier method of frankly admitting that "we were very drunk day before yesterday" hardly seems to meet the case when the case is that of a responsible and respected organ of opinion.

These reflections are excited by the recent behavior of two leading organs of opinion in France, the Temps and the Journal des Débats. These two are about the most serious and responsible journals in France. Under the influence, we will not say of Spanish bonds, but of Spanish sympathies which were entirely natural and not reprehensible, both these journals allowed themselves, at the outbreak of the present war, to misrepresent the attitude of the United States by representing us as embarking upon a war of conquest. That we should be so misrepresented by two such journals was very grievous to such Americans as knew the difference between the serious Parisian journals and the "journals of the boulevard." Following this misrepresentation came the case of the Lafayette, and following that the report of the hospitalities shown to Spanish men-of-war and denied to our own by the French Government of Martinique. It was no wonder that there should be irritation on this side, nor that the more precipitate members of Congress should declare that they would not vote a dollar for the representation of this country at Paris in 1900, and the more precipitate ladies of the Mississippi Valley that they would not wear any French patterns or fabrics, as they had for a long time been under the amiable delusion that they were doing.

It has since been made to appear that the attitude of the French Government had been absolutely unexceptionable. The friction in the case of the Lafayette was due mainly to the display by the skipper of that steamer of a complete want of the tact characteristic of his nation. The attempt to bully a whole blockading fleet was, in the circumstances, not wise. As to the facilities for coaling and sending dispatches from Martinique, it has appeared that no facilities either for coaling or for telegraphing were extended to one belligerent which were not open to the other. So far as appears, we have no quarrel whatever with the French Government.

Our quarrel is with the French journals. More specifically it is with those of them from whom we thought we had a right to expect more intelligent and candid treatment than we received, and this narrows it down pretty well to the two journals we have named. Their responsibility was therefore serious. The abstention of American exhibitors from the exhibition would be something, the absence of American visitors from Paris would be more, a general American boycott of French goods would be most. These injurious results were all threatened by what Americans regarded as the misrepresentation of their country in the French press.

The two journals which were mainly responsible for this feeling have shown a sense of their responsibility and endeavored to discharge it. The Temps has done so by a leading article setting forth the friendliness of France for this country and expressing surprise that its own articles had been so effectual. The Journal des Débats shows the advantages of the French method of "signed articles" by employing a publicist of repute, M. Charmes, to disavow its own editorial remarks in its own columns, when it has appeared that those remarks have been too successful in accomplishing their purpose.

We are quite free to say that the sympathy of France with her next neighbor is entirely natural, especially when her next neighbor has fallen into misfortune, however well deserved. So long as that sympathy does not affect the action of the Government, nor result in injurious misrepresentation of ourselves we cannot make any objection to it. It would be very silly of us if we allowed the tone of the French press to affect our legislative action with respect to the exposition. Nations do not provide for representations at World's Fairs on account of the nations which act as hosts, but on their own accounts. They spend money to show goods which they think they can sell. An appropriation for showing the goods ought to be not at all a matter of sentiment, but purely a matter of business.

WHAT TO DO WITH CERVERA.

Why Cervera took his ships into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba unless they had become unseaworthy or were in need of supplies is past understanding. It is open to conjecture that he was looking for the safest refuge from our pursuing fleets, and it must be conceded that he found it, if that was his object. There is no harbor in Cuba or Puerto Rico where an Admiral who is not spoiling for a fight can defy his enemies in greater comfort and security than in that of Santiago de Cuba.

In what manner we shall proceed against him so that he cannot get away is an interesting problem in naval strategy. It is not a problem that every American need sit up nights to solve, for the undertaking is committed into the hands of two sea warriors of exceptional competence, who know very well what ought to be done and what can be done to capture the game.

The suggestion that ships loaded with iron ore be sunk in the narrow channel to cut off all hope of escape has occurred to everybody. We blockaded some Southern ports in that way during the civil war. In theory, we might fill the harbor entrance of Santiago with wrecks and withdraw our fleet, leaving Cervera to his fate. In practice we should not do that. There would be a risk that he might remove the obstructions or that another fleet might come to his relief and force the passage by dynamite and wrecking apparatus. The primary object of our strategy now is to make sure of this slippery Admiral and his ships.

To attack him, however, would manifestly be a task of great difficulty and peril. The channel is only two or three hundred yards wide at the mouth of the harbor, and it is said that it has been made still narrower by obstructions. There are from five to nine fathoms of water in the channel at its narrowest part, and no doubt mines have been placed there by the Spaniards. The batteries of Morro Castle are admirably placed to defend the channel, the fort being placed upon a hill of such altitude that the guns of a warship might not reach it even at their extreme elevation, while the guns of the fort would rain shells upon the unprotected decks of the attacking fleet. If the batteries were silenced, the mines exploded, and the passage were forced by Schley's squadron the doom of Cervera would be sealed unless he is a great deal better fighter than Montojo. There would still be danger, however, from the two torpedo boat destroyers, and from the disadvantage of the formation, the attacking ships being compelled to encounter the Spanish fleet singly in file as they emerged from the narrow entrance.

The alternative to sealing Cervera up in the harbor by sinking obstructions or steaming in to attack him is the maintenance of an indefinite blockade by a squadron strong enough to prevent his coming out or any relieving squadron going in. That plan has the disadvantage of not ending the war. The Spaniards would have a hot and unhealthy time of it in that pest hole, but if they are well provided they might endure it for months. It would naturally be preferable if it were practicable to make an end of Cervera at once. There would be no question raised by other powers in that case, and we should have the satisfaction of making visible progress.

Whatever plan of action may be determined on, and however serious may be the difficulties that we encounter, it is comforting to feel that Cervera's embarrassment is infinitely more serious than our own. We busy ourselves in making plans to smash him. He has no plans to make. He is just waiting to be smashed with not one chance in ten thousand that his ships will ever take to the seas again under the Spanish flag.

A CHANGE OF VIEW IN GERMANY.

The light has broken over Germany, and they begin to see and speak the truth about our war with Spain. It is natural that the new rays should first illuminate the summits. We therefore turn with confident expectation to that organ of liberal and broad-minded opinion, The Nation of Berlin, for the earliest evidences of enlightenment. Only a few days ago we had occasion to deplore the sad errors and unfairness into which Germany had been betrayed by hastily accepting as its own the unsound and unworthy opinions put forth by Prof. E. J. Phelps upon the relations of the United States and Spain. A full atonement for the heretical perversities of its former position is made in an article published in The Nation of April 30 over the signature of its editor, Dr. Barth, who is a member of the Reichstag, and a man of influence in Germany, enjoying the confidence of leading financiers and men of affairs.

It is gratifying to us, it is significant, it is a matter of serious interest and importance that the prejudice and unfriendliness with which the German press has viewed our efforts to put an end to intolerable conditions in Cuba should have given way to clear understanding and an intelligent sympathy with the cause of humanity and progress in civilization which we represent in this struggle. No European journal outside of England has exhibited a more just appreciation of principles than Dr. Barth's paper in the article from which we here quote:

> "The colonial maladministration of the Spaniards is centuries old; the sorrows which the Spanish motherland has laid upon her colonies transcends in needless cruelty and brutal extortion the colonial excesses of all other lands. Cuba, the Pearl of the Antilles, has been specially afflicted by Spanish misrule. Historically Spain long ago forfeited all claim to this colony. To a certain degree, indeed, she is responsible for the unfitness of Cuba to assume the position of an independent State after she is separated from Spain. Over Cuba the United States will exercise some form of guardianship—that is as certain as it is that Spain will lose the island altogether. In the process of the world's historical development the United States assume the rôle of the brusque performer of a necessary amputation. In this war between formal right and historical necessity every respectable political consideration tends to inspire the wish that the imperative operation on the body politic of Spain may be performed with vigor and dispatch.
>
> "In determining which way our sympathies should be, we are aided by the consideration that, in spite of their indiscreet way of going about such matters, the United States represent the sounder culture and an abounding vitality, while Spain presents a picture of decline and spiritual bondage. The interest of the German people in the fate of Spain is limited to a sort of aesthetic sympathy, and the German Imperial Government acts in accord with the public opinion of Germany when it keeps within the bounds of strict neutrality and scrupulously abstains from putting any obstacles in the path of the Americans.
>
> "The final outcome of the war is not doubtful. The disproportion of the powers is too great. Even if the United States should meet some reverses in the beginning, they would have scarcely any influence on the result. Even in the interest of Spain it is to be hoped that the business will not be protracted by trivial successes at the outset. It might gratify Spanish pride to disable a few American warships, or to bombard some large coast city, but every week that the war was prolonged by such successes would drive a new nail in the coffin of Spain's financial credit and bring that hapless land nearer bankruptcy. European diplomacy, therefore, can render Spain no greater service than to convince the Madrid Government right soon that Spain will preserve her honor and make no great sacrifice of her national pride if she yields to power and gives up Cuba."

We expect to see other manifestations of the new spirit of the German press until a true understanding of the motives and conduct of our Government and candid comments upon them become a matter of daily habit with the newspaper editors of the empire. It is pleasant to know that they are becoming better informed and more just. We hope the far reflections from the fatherland will illuminate the understanding of some of our own citizens of German birth, who still find it a little difficult to approve the course of their adopted country in going to war with Spain.

If there is no law under which the National Government can prevent or punish the photographing of works of military defense, of course there should be one. Secretary Alger's request to Congress to make such protographing a penal offense ought promptly to be complied with. But in the meantime we advise the Secretary to order the military to arrest every person guilty of such an attempt, after due notice to desist, and to consign him to safe and not too agreeable confinement in any convenient place. It is probable that this action would be followed by the issue of a writ of habeas corpus, which the military officers would cordially respect. That need not prevent arrests as often as offenses should be committed, and these should be kept up until the required law is obtained. The persons who would expose themselves to such arrest have, of course, legal rights, but they have no moral right to betray the Government, and should be subjected to as severe treatment as may be found practicable in each case. If the strict letter of civil law is violated, indemnity for those who violate it in such a cause will certainly be granted.

An officer of the Oregon remarked yesterday that Capt. Clark had sought, of course, to keep out of the way of the Spanish fleet. "If, however," he added, "the fleet had attacked us, we would not have been afraid to handle them; though they might have licked us, the country would have had no reason to be ashamed of our showing." This is the true American spirit, at once brave and modest. It is not the man who boasts that victory is sure that best expresses that spirit. It is he who admits that a "licking" is possible, but with whom the main thing is that "the country shall have no reason to be ashamed."

The longer the war lasts the more delightful hidalgoes appear to exhibit to us the true inwardness of Spain. The Governor General of the Philippines and the Archbishop of Manila have shown us the fine old fifteenth century notions which prevail among the Spanish official classes in the Pacific. Now comes the Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba to show us that a fifteenth century Spaniard may survive in full vigor within a few hours of our own coast. The notion of a banquet of congratulation to a Spanish Admiral upon having bottled himself up at the bottom of a harbor, where he is of no more use than he would be at the bottom of the sea, is sufficiently Spanish. But the Archbishop made it more Spanish still by representing it as "a victory upon the sea," and adding with much plausibility that it was "not enough." This jocund ecclesiastic will not be satisfied until "the Spanish flag floats from the Capitol," presumably of Washington. How much he thinks can be contributed to this result by an Admiral bottled up in Santiago Harbor does not appear, but it does appear how very remote from the existing world is either a Spanish Archbishop or a Spanish Admiral.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Fully justified as is the pride felt and expressed by the people of the Pacific Coast, and especially by their shipbuilders, in the arrival of the Oregon, not only safe but in condition for immediate active service, their reasons for self-congratulation are no better than that which the recent showing of the navy as a whole has given to everybody in the United States. Our comparatively small fleet has had much to do in the last month, and the vessels composing it have been subjected to the severest tests of actual warfare. Many of them besides the Oregon have made long and rapid journeys, not a few have fully demonstrated their offensive powers, and only the unskilfulness of Spanish gunners is responsible for the fact that final proof of their ability to endure blows as well as strike them has yet to be obtained. Some of the smaller boats, indeed, have been called upon to perform harder and more continuous work than their designers had in mind when planning them. Nevertheless every vessel in the navy except the little Winslow is not only ready for business, but is doing it with as much energy as circumstances demand, and in very few cases—two or three—have any of them been forced to seek the navy yards for the purpose of effecting repairs. Doubtless there have been innumerable petty accidents to complex machinery, but the naval engineers in almost every instance have been able to straighten things out with the facilities at hand, and the routine of active duty has not been interrupted. This is a really remarkable record, only to be appreciated when it is compared with the recent experiences of other navies when subjected, not to the emergencies of war, but merely to those of peace. In England's last great naval review vessels broke down by the dozen, and grave apprehensions as to the condition of the nation's defenders were frankly expressed by all the London papers. It must be remembered, however, that the importance of a mishap to an engine varies greatly in a commander's eyes, according to the circumstances in which he finds himself. A month or two—or six—at New York is preferable to many things, but not to a chance to serve the country and hasten promotion by hunting live enemies. This may partially explain the present rarity of serious accidents.

—Officers sent here by foreign Governments to observe our methods of conducting military operations are quoted as expressing astonishment at the ease with which the United States secures volunteers for its army. Accustomed to the system of compulsory service, and familiar with its natural results, discontent and attempted avoidance, they are naturally surprised to find that here a call to arms is answered instantly and gladly and that the President's only embarrassment is his inability to accept all who offer themselves for enrollment. It is to be hoped that the foreign observers will emphasize this phenomenon in the reports they send home, for by so doing they may correct many misapprehensions that seem to exist abroad. This eagerness to enter the army proves, for instance, that the people of this country are patriots, as well as money getters; it evidences, too, a general and sincere belief in the justice of our cause and silences the charge that a small but vociferous band of unthinking jingoes plunged the country into war.

—A report from the United States Consul at Victoria, British Columbia, gives interesting details of a bill just introduced in the Legislative Assembly, with the object of establishing agricultural credit associations under Government control, from which farmers can borrow money at cheap rates, and so overcome the inadequacy of banking facilities that exists in sparsely settled communities. Under the plan suggested any number not less than twenty-five of farmers or traders may form themselves into an association, paying an entrance of $5 each and subscribing to a certain number of shares, the number of shares to be proportionate to the amount which a member may reasonably be supposed to be good for in case he is called upon. The membership fees are deposited with the Government to the credit of the member, and draw interest, accumulating to his credit. The fund so formed is not called into requisition, except in case of the failure or part failure of the association to pay its liabilities. In case of a member withdrawing, he is entitled to a refund, with a premium. No shares are paid up; they simply stand as a guarantee to the Government, much in the sense of a promissory note, that the member will pay the amount of the shares subscribed in case of an emergency. Every share carries with it a double liability, so that the Government is thoroughly protected against risk of loss. The association borrows money on the aggregate value of the shares by issuing debentures at 3 or 3½ per cent., which may be guaranteed by the Government. The association lends the money to its members, taking into consideration personal worth, industry, and assets, real and personal. Under this system the reproductive earnings of a man, together with his general character and standing in the community as to honesty, industry, and intelligence, will constitute part of his general credit, much as it does in ordinary banking circles. There is a Managing Committee, to which all applications for loans must be made, and each application is considered upon its own merits. The committee must satisfy itself that the would-be borrower is, in character and surety offered, good security for the amount loaned; that he absolutely requires the loan; that the expenditure will be beneficial and reproductive, and that the money loaned will be applied in the most useful and economical manner. Loans may be obtained for draining or clearing land, for buying stock or implements, for building houses or fences, for co-operative industries or other productive work, but not for the lifting of mortgages. The safety of the system lies in the fact that the Managing Committee, being responsible to all other members, will exercise the greatest care in regard to the loans made, and, being acquainted with those to whom money is loaned, can exercise a greater care than would otherwise be possible. In other words, the Government says: "We cannot lend you money on mortgages, or deal with you individually, because it is contrary to the first principles of government and liable to gross abuse, but, if you show your confidence in each other and are willing to lend your credit to each other and become liable for each other by pooling security, we are willing to deal with you as a community and lend you money on communal credit."

PERSONAL.

—Judgment of motives is ungracious work, and the conclusions reached by it are almost always so uncertain that they are neither satisfactory nor valuable. General recognition of these facts no doubt explains why criticisms, and even comments, on the military ambition of Mr. William Jennings Bryan have been infrequent. The silver statesman is a person whom almost everybody wants to credit with good intentions, and there is no desire to question the sincerity of his patriotism, however obvious may be the duty to deny the soundness of his economic views. His recent proceedings, however, are hardly capable of misinterpretation, and it would be an undue straining of courtesy to pretend not to see that at least one of his objects in entering the army is to keep himself in the public eye, and so avoid the oblivion into which he was fast falling. If Mr. Bryan had contented himself with enlisting as a private, the only rank to which his military knowledge entitles him, and the only one in which his utility to the country is more than very highly problematical, he would have received nothing except commendation; if his companions in the ranks had insisted on giving him a Lieutenancy or a Captaincy, it would have been nobody's business except theirs, and there would have been no complaints from any quarters; if, as time went on, he had demonstrated competency for a higher command and had received it, he would have received full credit, and no ironical allusions to the political value of a conspicuous place in the volunteer army would have been made. But his companions in the ranks not only failed to put a sword in his hand instead of a gun; they have protested vehemently against his elevation by a complaisant State official, and Mr. Bryan has shown himself as lacking in good taste as he is in financial knowledge. Every objection that is made to the appointment of "sons" applies with full force to him, and he illustrates, voluntarily and in his own person, the abuse of power which is the one source of peril to our arms to-day. He will be undeservedly fortunate if his present course, instead of simply failing to advance his political interests, does not condemn him to permanent obscurity.

—Striking illustration of a peculiarity common to minds of a class that is more than well represented just now in Congress and many State Legislatures was given by remarks made Wednesday by Senator Allen, while discussing the War Revenue bill. "Senator Spooner and I," said the Nebraska Populist, "served in the same army, but he wore shoulder straps, while I carried a gun; he had a horse to ride, and I always walked." Then, when the Wisconsin Republican had somewhat hotly protested that he too had done his fighting on foot, Senator Allen promptly apologized for his statement. It is hard to say whether the apology or the statement was the more absurd. Both implied that the patriotism of an officer is less praiseworthy than that of a private, less necessary to the Nation's welfare. That feeling is part of a general dislike for special training and consequent authority of any kind, a dislike that found vent recently in outrageous attacks on West Point men, and is constantly cropping up in political discussion. It is explicable, if not excusable, when founded on utter ignorance, but it is gravely disquieting when shown by United States Senators.

—Queen Victoria has selected a new doctor for the position, made vacant by the death of Surgeon General Currie, of Honorary Physician to the Queen. As showing the experience that qualifies a man for this office the biography of its present holder is worth outlining: Surgeon Major General S. A. Lithgow, M. D., C. B., D. S. O., to give his full name and all his titles, was appointed to the army as far back as Feb. 3, 1855, and, during his long career, has been several times on active service in the field. At the time of the Indian mutiny, 1857-9, he took part in a great number of actions and received the medal and two clasps. He served through the Soudan expedition of 1884-5 on the Nile, and was Principal Medical Officer on the Lines of Communication. He was mentioned in dispatches, received the medal and clasp, and was created a C. B. He was again in the Soudan in 1885-6, with the Frontier Field Force, at the action of Giniss; was again mentioned in dispatches, and received the D. S. O. Finally, in 1890, he took part in the operations of the Zhob Field Force in India, and was again mentioned in dispatches. Here evidently are claims for royal consideration, but it is possible to imagine that a younger man might be more in touch with recent developments of medical science, especially if the younger man has passed nearer than Africa and India to the famous schools. That, perhaps, explains the "Honorary" part of Dr. Lithgow's new title.

OUR METHODS OF MAKING WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About thirty years ago there was produced at one of the Paris theatres a light opera of the bouffe sort called "Fleur de Thé." In one scene there was a representation of a "High Official" commanding his police force in pursuit of malefactors. First came a gong bearer, pounding with all his might; then a body of police bearing long poles with illuminated lanterns upon which were pictures of fearful dragons, and following came the "High Official," bearing an enormous umbrella with the painting of a more hideous dragon than either of those preceding. During this official parade in search of offenders against the State, the whole police sang a brave chorus describing who they were and the great feats they intended to do.

It is now a month since the people of this country were called upon to witness, upon an extended scale, our methods of making war, very much after the manner of the "Fleur de Thé." Washington has been the headquarters of the director of the orchestra and chorus master and le Général Boum avec son Panache has been immensely in evidence, contributing his full share to the uproar and poppycock din of the great occasion. In the meantime, as per very full newspaper reports, the Executive of a great Nation has been occupied with "small potato" politicians, including Senators, Representatives, Governors, district bosses, &c., who have always with them their pull, ready and on tap, to be turned on at any moment, in the interest of incompetent relations and the professional heeler. It is also asserted that at least three heads of great departments have, to the exclusion of serious and momentous official matters, followed the lead of the Nation's Chief in devoting the better part of their time to "constituents with a pull."

The result of these yieldings to improper influence and almost criminal neglect of the strict performance of official duties has been to repeat, intensified, the most mischievous of the errors from 1861 to 1865. I refer to improper appointments and unearned promotions to high rank of a multitude of incompetents, who in no single respect are fitted to care for the welfare of men in camp or to command them in action.

At first President Lincoln was inclined to hold out against importunity, but as the war proceeded and soldiers became more and more difficult to obtain he yielded to the pressure of Governors, members of both houses of Congress, and politicians, because he felt he had to rely upon them to furnish men for the often, though incompetent, depleted army. The matter of "Brigadier Generals" became so thoroughly ridiculous that the burnt-cork fraternity took it up. In one of his stage colloquies, George Chrystie used to describe an incident in a visit to Washington. He said: "I had de wash basin on de winder sill ob de third story of Willard's Hotel; it slipped off, caught two Brigadier Generals top ob de omnibuster, glanced from der to de front ob de hotel and hit free more. Dis was erly in de mornin', and 'twant a very good one for Brigadier Generals, 'cause lots ob em was out late de night befo." Although this statement was made in burlesque, the assumption about numbers was not far out of the way.

Judging from the standpoint of time, McKinley is far ahead of Lincoln as to numbers and unwise selections of men to fill high and responsible positions in the army. Seemingly, he has carried the rule, which has obtained in relation to a large majority of his civil appointments, to the army. He seldom loses sight of "Ohier," and is always within hailing distance of the "man with a pull." If the accounts in the daily newspapers are only half true, the following notice might appropriately be posted upon the front entrance of the White House: "Those without pulls need not enter here."

The present necessities for Generals in our army are few and far between. The present need is for field, staff, and company officers, strong, capable, and earnest. These make companies, regiments, and brigades, and the ranking Colonel of each brigade ought to command it. In this way he could show his fitness to command and earn his spurs before wearing them. In other armies, where three battalions to a regiment are the rule, the Colonel has a command about equal to our brigade.

What we need in the way of Generals is quality, not quantity, and in making appointments the appointing power should remember that even schools cannot make Generals. They can furnish tool chests for Generals to work with, nothing more. Commanders of men are born and cannot be made to order.

Of very much more importance than Generals, to the welfare of an army, especially in the field, is the regulation supply of thoroughly competent staff officers, Inspectors, Adjutants, Surgeons, Quartermasters, and Commissaries. To undertake to organize a new army without the aid of experienced officers in all of these departments would be like an attempt to launch on its career a great and complicated manufacturing plant out of perfectly green and raw operatives. Our President has been particularly accommodating to the professional politicians who have pushed upon his attention scores of self-evident incompetents, who, from accounts published, have not a single item in their make-up to recommend them for military preferment. What the Government ought now to do is to follow up these scores of pull-rewarding appointments with a military kindergarten, where these ambitious sons of the "pull," if competent, can be instructed in the simplest rudiments of a calling that men of great ability had often failed to conquer.

Pending results are not the only ill consequences we must contemplate. In the majority of instances these embryo politico-heroes will treat their military operations as a fulcrum for future successful boostings into office. Judging from precedent of upward of thirty years' continuation, this proposition is self-evident and sure to come to pass; and one very important question for the American people seriously to consider is: Can the country, with all its wealth and vitality, stand another such long period as the one we are now in of politico-military-hero Government, with its, probably, further attending extravagance of administration?

In contemplating this matter, we must take into consideration an enormous addition to the roll of pensioners, the creation of new offices, and a possible raising of salaries for many classes of public officials and employes.

In the majority of instances history teaches that the immediate harm done by wars is not the most disastrous, but that the after consequences demoralize to an incalculable extent. If present conditions count for anything in prophecy, this insignificant contest will more than substantiate this historic rule.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.
New York, May 23, 1898.

MR. CARROLL'S APPOINTMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of to-day contains a communication signed "Old Salt," which unjustly reflects upon the Navy Department and Lieut. Royal Phelps Carroll. The circumstances connected with the appointment of Mr. Carroll are these: He made an application for active service in the navy during the present war with Spain, which was not only indorsed by his two Senators, but also by a retired Admiral, who urged the appointment to his present grade, as "he considered him competent to command a ship."

Mr. Carroll passed a very severe examination before a duly appointed board of navy officers, and was appointed and assigned to duty as a Lieutenant in the navy of the United States during the existing war with Spain. This appointment expires at the close of the war, consequently he in no way "sets back in the line of advancement one number several hundred graduates of the Naval Academy," as your correspondent erroneously states. Mr. Carroll's present position no more affects the promotion or advancement of the junior officers of the navy than if he had been appointed to a Lieutenancy in the volunteer army.

Lieut. Royal Phelps Carroll, in the opinion of many navy officers and yachtsmen, is an able and accomplished sailor, who has been in command and navigated vessels in all waters of the globe, and the criticism of "Old Salt" in charging that "Lieut. Carroll is profoundly ignorant of the commonest duties of a watch officer in the navy" is wholly unfounded in fact.

The country would be most fortunate could the services of men like Royal Phelps Carroll be secured. The motive which prompted Lieut. Carroll to give up the pleasures and comforts of civil life, with a large fortune at his command, is eminently unselfish and patriotic, and should be commended by all.

JOHN SCHUYLER CROSBY.
Metropolitan Club, Washington, May 26 1898.

The Use of Armories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the present situation of the country why should not the splendid armories possessed by the City of New York be made use of as military schools or drill rooms for such citizens as may be willing to attend evenings and learn something of the art of war, so that if there should, later, be need of the services of those above the present age limit, or those who cannot at present get release from their civil obligations, they will be in some degree prepared?

There are thousands who are suited to garrison duty, &c., who are not sufficiently young and sound to endure the fatigues of a campaign for an extended period. Why should not the Government avail itself of men above the age limit for such services as would release many suited for the Cuban expedition? "X."

New York, May 25, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Bad Beginning.

The Guest, (an art connoisséur)—Superb! Simply elegant!

Hostess—I'm glad you like it. Soups are my hobby.

The Guest—Oh! I meant the tureen.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Seeking an Ally.

"Miss Gimp, would you pray for me while I was engaged in a desperate undertaking?"

"Yes, Mr. Jumbles."

"Well, pray for me while I propose to you."—Chicago Record.

Strong Presumption.

Society Leader—No, I shan't invite Mr. Wayuppe to my reception. I don't believe his ancestors amounted to a row of pins. He's an impostor.

Her Friend—Why?

Society Leader—He hasn't been offered a commission in the army.—Philadelphia Record.

Apprehensive.

"Do you mean to say that manager has engaged you for next season at $500 a week?" said one actor.

"That's what he promises."

"But, my dear fellow, that is a fabulous salary!"

"No, I wouldn't call it fabulous. But I'm afraid it'll turn out to be mythical."—Washington Star.

A RUSTIC IDEAL.

From The Washington Star.

When the signs of Summer thicken
And the nights their paces quicken
And the days so warm pass lingeringly by,
Then the citizen grows weary
And the hours no more seem cheery
As he longs for balmy air and azure sky.

And in day-dreams he goes drifting
Where the lights and shadows shifting
Make the wood a wonderland through all the hours,
Or he seeks the field so fragrant
Where the breeze, a jovial vagrant,
Squanders perfume that he borrowed from the flowers.

Yet a calm consideration
Of the sylvan situation
Makes one count the many comforts he must lose;
Bids him think of horses lazy
And of wagons cramped and crazy
And the many hours it takes to get the news.

So when, my errant fancy,
With your idle necromancy
My thoughts to Summer bowers you'd beguile,
Let me feel no losses tragic,
Prythee, exercise your magic;
Let your fiction weave a picture worth the while.

Let us have on leafy mountains
Barber shops and soda fountains,
And when we rest in some vine-shaded grot,
Let's have methods of obtaining
Viands, luscious and sustaining,
If we will but drop a nickel in the slot.

And when up the hill we'd ramble,
Let an elevator gambol,
While electric cars are frisking o'er the lea,
Let the merry birds while singing
Keep blythe rhythm to the ringing
Of the telephone that's hanging from the tree.

CUBAN REFUGEES ARRIVE

Report a Distressing Condition of Affairs on the Island.

CAME FROM SAGUA LA GRANDE

Several Persons in Matanzas Killed During the Bombardment—Insurgents Gaining in Numbers.

The Norwegian fruit steamship Bratsberg arrived here yesterday from the blockaded port of Sagua la Grande, on the north coast of Cuba. She brought 8,000 bags of coffee and 49 passengers. The passengers were all refugees, and included a number of American citizens. They came from various parts of Cuba. Many were women and children. All reported a most distressing condition in Cuba, and said that starvation stared in the face all the poor people. Many of the inhabitants of the coast towns had fled to the interior. The insurgents were gaining in numbers daily.

Capt. Thurston reported that although the Harbor of Sagua la Grande has but sixteen feet of water, it was mined. Concerning his passengers, who were landed at Williamsburg, the Captain said that many had been plantation owners, whose property had been destroyed during the insurrection, and many were going to consult lawyers in regard to claims against the Spanish Government for adjustment after the war.

Tyril E. Lasaffler, an American passenger, who has been in business in Sagua for several years, said that there were about fifteen days' provisions on hand in the town when he left, May 20. Several cases of smallpox had been reported. Mr. Lasaffler had visited Matanzas shortly before coming here. There were about 15,000 troops there. At the time of the bombardment of the fortifications by Admiral Sampson's vessels some persons were killed by shells that reached the town. One woman was leaving her house when a shell exploded and her head was blown off. A peddler in that town also had his head torn off by a shell.

A passenger who refused to have his name used because members of his family are still in Cuba, said that the blockade is beginning to be generally felt in the island, and smallpox is prevalent. Possibly six weeks' provisions are left. He said that a man whose name was Masso Parra and who pretended to be an Autonomist, had visited his town, Santa Clara, in the province of the same name, to enlist recruits for the Spanish Army. Three thousand were wanted from Santa Clara Province, and the inducement offered was $20 a month and food and half a months' wages advanced. This offer had drawn to the little town all sorts of rough characters, who found, however, that the money promised was not there, and they refused to enlist.

Most of the troops of Santa Clara Province have been sent to the Ports of Cienfuegos, on the south, and Cardenas, on the north. The day after the fight off Cardenas troops were dispatched to Placetas and Camajuni. At the town of Santa Clara the authorities were making barricades of barrels of sand.

J. More, a planter of Sagua and an American, brought his wife and son with him on the Bratsberg. He said that the Americans had been threatened with death if they did not leave. He got away forty-eight hours after he heard the threat. His son, who was employed at the United States Consulate, said that fully fifty Americans were still left there. The port, he said, was protected by two small pieces of ordnance, a small gunboat, and mines.

J. Wellborn of 139 Hudson Street, Newark, N. J., another passenger, who comes from Matanzas, said there were about twenty days' provisions left at that place. The Spaniards, however, were in high spirits, confident in the belief that they could repulse the Americans. Mr. Wellborn has been nine years on a plantation, and he expects to return shortly after a visit to his family. He said the Americans would have no trouble in Cuba if they would not talk.

Regarding supplies, he said there was little coal at Matanzas, and it was selling for $25 a ton. Eggs brought 12 cents apiece. Bread sold for the usual price. There were 12,000 regular and 8,000 volunteer troops in the town.

REFUGEES ON THE ARECUNA.

Went from Havana to Vera Cruz on the Lafayette, and Complain of Miserable Treatment.

Three families, numbering fifteen persons, arrived here yesterday on the British steamship Arecuna, which is chartered by the Ward Line. They embarked at Vera Cruz, Mexico, to which port they had been taken from Havana by the French Line steamship Lafayette, the vessel which this Government permitted to go to Havana to leave mail and to take off certain passengers.

The passengers who arrived here yesterday said that, so far as they knew, none of the Lafayette's passengers were French, German, or Spanish gunners or soldiers of any kind, but they explained the Lafayette's three days' stay at Havana by saying that, despite the agreement of the French Line that no cargo was to be landed, work was at once begun unloading.

The British Consul General, acting as the representative of the United States, notified Washington, it was said, and word was sent back that unless the portion of cargo taken out was reloaded the vessel would not be permitted to leave port.

It was supposed that the French Minister at Washington also took an interest, as, when the Spanish officials objected to the cargo being replaced, the French Consul General insisted, and it was done.

The passengers who arrived here were Alfredo de la Ferte, his wife and two children; Mrs. F. C. de Miranda and three children, and José M. Otero, wife, and five children. They complained bitterly of their treatment on the Lafayette, and said that there were fully 10,000 persons in Havana who were anxious to leave. Twelve hundred embarked, comprising about all that could meet the extortionate fare charged to Vera Cruz. This varied from $200 to $500 a passenger. One passenger paid $1,400 for himself, his wife, and two children.

There was not accommodation for them aboard, and many were compelled to sleep on the decks. One man gave a steward two American five-dollar goldpieces to procure a berth for his wife. The steward took the gold, but did not secure the berth. He was good enough, however, to get a small chunk of ice for the woman. Lemons were sold on the steamer for 20 cents apiece. Altogether the treatment of the high-charged passengers was not as good, it was said, as that accorded transatlantic immigrants.

The passengers said that food was very scarce in Havana and fresh meat was hard to get at any price. It was May 10 when they left Havana. Blanco had some time before caused all oxen on the farms in Havana and neighboring provinces to be driven to the city for the use of the army, and the army had already consumed all the beef thus obtained.

The people of Havana were in a perpetual state of excitement, not knowing what the day or night might bring forth. When a United States war vessel was seen off the coast they rushed wildly to the beach out of curiosity and called it bravery. There was a feeling, however, that a bombardment would be preferable to starvation and an outbreak such as they feared from the Volunteers, who were beginning to behave recklessly.

BOY ORGANIST A PRODIGY.

Twelve-Year-Old Son of S. Wesley Martin Plays at a Chicago Recital.

CHICAGO, May 26.—At the last moment S. Wesley Martin, organist of St. Chrysostom's Church, was unable to appear last night at the recital celebrating the opening of the new organ, and his son Reginald, aged twelve, took his father's place on the bench at short notice and played the entire programme. And he played it finely, with really masterly precision considering his youthfulness, and in the anthems sung—"The Lord is Exalted," by West, and Sullivan's "I Will Mention"—held things together like a veteran.

The programme was slightly changed in the instrumental numbers, but no less a one than the Fantasia and Fugue in G minor, by Bach, was substituted for the Handel occasional overture. Guilmant's First Sonata was supplanted by a movement from Lemmens's sonata, "Pascale." Other selections played by the youthful organist were Chauvet's Marche Religieuse, a song without words by Thom, and the Festival March, for which he was originally announced. Critics and musicians who were present said that his playing was phenomenal—brilliant for one so young.

GLADSTONE LYING IN STATE.

Over 75,000 Persons Pass the Coffin in Westminster from 6 A. M. Until 8 P. M.

LONDON, May 26.—Remarkably impressive scenes have been witnessed at Westminster since 2 o'clock this morning, when the arrivals commenced of those anxious to view the body of Mr. Gladstone. The line formed was continually augmented by all classes of people from Peers, Peeresses, Cabinet Ministers, members of the House of Commons, military and naval officers, and clergymen to costermongers, old and young, until at 6 o'clock, when the doors were opened, the procession commenced to stream past the catafalque. The latter had lighted candles at each corner, and a large gilt cross at its head.

By 10 o'clock it was computed that 100 persons to the minute were passing the body, and at noon over 40,000 people had already taken a last glance at the remains of the great statesman.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, who arrived at noon, was greatly moved, so great was the popular demonstration of sorrow.

As the afternoon advanced the unending stream lengthened. About 2,000 policemen were engaged in guiding the people, and by 8 o'clock 75,000 persons had passed the coffin.

FIFTY-THREE LOST AT SEA.

The Steamer Mecca Sunk in Collision with the Lindula Which She Was Towing Near Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, May 26.—While the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Mecca on Tuesday was towing her sister ship, Lindula, whose shaft was broken, the hawser parted, the two vessels came into collision, and the Mecca was sunk, her Captain and fifty-two others being drowned.

The Mecca had 300 persons on board, including her crew and passengers. The latter were mostly Asiatics. The Lindula took off the survivors and brought them to this port.

The British steamer Mecca, Capt. Barrett, was of 1,460 tons gross register, was built at Glasgow in 1873, was 270 feet long, had over 31 feet beam, and her depth of hold was over 24 feet.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISIONS.

Canadian and Newfoundland Cases Adjudicated in London.

LONDON, May 26.—The Privy Council has sustained the judgment of the majority of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of the water-beds appeal, the arguments of which were heard on July 28, 1897.

The Privy Council has reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland in the case of Fox and others versus the Government of Newfoundland.

WILLIAM REVIEWS HIS GUARDS.

Prince Constantine and Crown Princess Sophia of Greece Present.

BERLIN, May 26.—Emperor William, at the annual Spring parade of the Guards today, rode in front of the troops, accompanied by Prince Constantine, the Crown Prince of Greece. The Empress of Germany and the Crown Princess of Greece, Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of Emperor William, followed in a carriage.

Emperor William has appointed the Crown Princess of Greece to be honorary Colonel of the Queen Elizabeth Guards.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S SON FAILS.

A Receiving Order Issued in London with Liabilities of £333,802.

LONDON, May 26.—In the Bankruptcy Court to-day a receiving order was issued against J. W. Young, a son of the late Brigham Young. His liabilities are £333,802, ($1,669,410.)

J. F. A. Clark of Clark, Ward & Co., bankers, said yesterday that this order against Young was probably the result of an old litigation, as the Trustees, Executor, and Securities Corporation had failed in 1890, at the time of the Baring trouble, and the matter was held up in the courts in London on account of the delay incident to obtaining judgment there.

Extending the Franchise in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, May 26.—Marquis Ito, the Premier, has introduced in the Imperial Diet a bill lowering the standard of franchise and increasing the number of voters fivefold. The effect of the measure also would be to increase the members of the House from 300 to 472.

ORANGE SCHOOL BOARD ROW.

Prominent Citizens Denounce Its Action in Deciding Not to Reappoint the Superintendent.

ORANGE, N. J., May 26.—There is talk among Orange citizens of calling an indignation meeting to protest against the action of the Orange Board of Education last night in deciding not to reappoint Usher W. Cutts, who has been Superintendent of Public Schools in Orange for over twenty-six years. The dismissal of the Superintendent was decided upon by a vote of 10 to 4, the action being made a strict partisan measure by the Democratic members of the board, eleven in number. The four Republicans in the board opposed the dismissal of the Superintendent.

The dismissal of the Superintendent was not unexpected, having been decided upon by the Democrats in caucus several weeks ago, before the board organized for the year, and at that time a member of the caucus advised Mr. Cutts to resign. He refused to agree to the proposition unless some reason was given for requesting his resignation, or unless he was given a hearing.

Several hundred citizens attended last night's meeting of the Board of Education, and protests against the proposed action of the board were made by a number of clergymen, professors, prominent citizens, and alumni of the Orange High School, but without effect. Republican members of the board declare that the first intimation given them of the proposed action was the presentation of a resolution to receive the applications of candidates for the position, and say that they have been unable to obtain from the majority any reason for the dismissal of the Superintendent.

After last night's meeting a hundred schoolboys of the High School formed in two lines before the building, and the Democratic members of the board, who had voted to dismiss the Superintendent, were forced to run a gantlet of hisses, catcalls, and ridicule as they left the meeting.

CRUSHED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

George Lucas of Hamilton, Ohio, Identified as the Unfortunate.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 26.—Paul Nightingale of Pickens, West Va., who was here this morning, stated positively that the man killed by a train Tuesday near Osgood, Ind., was George Lucas, whose parents live in Hamilton, Ohio. He says that Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock he and Lucas and another man boarded a Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern freight train at Osgood. They were on top of the caboose when Lucas fell asleep and rolled off backwards.

As soon as he could, Nightingale told the conductor, who put him on an engine going the other way and instructed the engineer to go slow and pick the man up. Nightingale says the engine was No. 333, in charge of Engineer Kennedy. When they came to Lucas he raised himself partly and shouted for them to stop, but it was too late, and the engine and twenty-four cars ground him to pieces.

Michigan Children Burned to Death.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., May 26.—The residence of A. Richter on West B. Street was destroyed by fire last night. Two children, a boy aged nine years and a girl aged eleven, were burned to a crisp, and two others, aged four and six, a girl and a boy, were so badly burned that they cannot live. It is not known how the fire originated, but the firemen believe that it was caused by the explosion of a lamp in an incubator. The children were first aroused before an alarm had been given. Seven managed to escape, five of them uninjured, but two were fatally burned. Richter and his wife escaped by jumping through a window.

PRESBYTERIANS IN SESSION.

Eminent Churchmen Discuss the Religious Conditions of the Times of the Westminster Assembly.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 26.—Routine business, including the McGiffert case, was laid aside by the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day and the time was given to a celebration of the 250th anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster Confession of Faith. The last speaker on the afternoon's programme was ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania. In closing, he remarked feelingly, pointing to the National emblem, that he had lately seen Federal and former Confederate Generals marching under the same banner. Gen. Beaver grew pale and almost fell to the platform, but grasping the pulpit, he exclaimed: "God speed the day when the Nation and Southern Presbyterian churches shall unite to carry forward the Gospel of the Son of God, as our National foes have united, North and South, to carry freedom to the ends of the earth."

The effort proved too much for the Pennsylvania veteran, and he sank back fainting into a chair. The scene caused considerable excitement and order was only restored by the announcement that Gen. Beaver had recovered.

Two interesting incidents occurred at the opening. An oaken gavel and granite block from Westminster Abbey were presented for the use of the Assembly. Later Dr. William C. Gray presented an oil portrait of Alexander Henderson, the leader of the Scotch Commissioners to the Westminster Assembly, and author of the famous "Solemn League and Covenant" of Scotland. The exercises were devoted to four addresses, the first being that of Dr. William H. Roberts of Philadelphia, the Stated Clerk of the Assembly, who described the work and character of Alexander Henderson, whose portrait stood at the speaker's right hand. Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls of St. Louis described "The Civil and Religious Conditions of the Times of the Westminster Assembly," and Dr. George Norcross of Carlisle, Penn., rehearsed the history of the Assembly in the middle of the seventeenth century. The final address was delivered by Dr. J. D. Moffatt of Washington, Penn., on the fundamental doctrines of the Westminster Confession and Catechisms.

At the afternoon session the first address was made by Dr. Robert F. Coyle of Oakland, Cal., on "Westminster Policy and Worship." He spoke of the loyalty of the assembly to the Word of God and of the prominence given to the kingship of Christ. The present need of the Church, he said, was an exalted Christ.

Dr. N. P. Hillis of Chicago described the source of the influence of the Presbyterian Church, through its emphasis upon childhood and youth. Dr. Benjamin L. Agnew of Philadelphia took for his subject the American Presbyterian Church and the adoption of the acts of 1727 and 1788, by which it made the Westminster standard its own.

At the evening session Gen. John Eaton of Washington, D. C., spoke on "Presbyterian Churches and Education." He was followed by the Moderator, Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, who spoke of the men of the Westminster assembly. Two missionary speeches closed the exercises. The first was by Dr. George L. Spining, whose subject was the relation of the Presbyterian Church to home missions. The second was by Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. His talk related to the work of foreign missions as prosecuted by the Presbyterian Church. To-day's sessions were attended by the largest crowds of the present assembly.

Miss Adams's Season to Close.

Miss Maude Adams has finally determined to bring her season of "The Little Minister" to an end, but not until the three hundredth performance has taken place, which will be on Tuesday evening, June 14. Miss Adams admits she is thoroughly tired out and does not care to continue her season beyond the three hundredth performance, which the management proposes to make an important event. Mr. Frohman has ordered elaborate souvenirs prepared and special music written for the occasion. It is probable that Bronson Howard will make an address.

Medals for Training Schools.

Yesterday was "Hotel Men's Day" at the International Health Exposition at the Grand Central Palace, and the principal feature of the day was the presentation of bronze and silver medals. Bronze medals for the five schools making the best exhibit were awarded to the Bellevue Alumni Association, New York Hospital Training School Alumni Association, New York State Hospital Training School Association, Presbyterian Hospital Training School Alumni Association, and the New York City Hospital Training School Association.

"The Lambs" at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—"The Lambs" on their star gambol stopped off in Baltimore to-day and gave a matinée performance at the Academy of Music. A well-filled house greeted them, and they carried away several thousand dollars of Baltimore cash to add to the fund to pay off the debt upon their clubhouse. Directly after the performance the company left for Washington.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The weather was too inclement for the opening of a roof garden last night, and therefore Oscar Hammerstein postponed the opening at Olympia until to-night.

In order to allow a large number of professionals to hear Carl Steindorff's opera organization at the Harlem Opera House, the management has decided to make the next Wednesday matinée of "Amorita" an invitation affair.

Miss Adele Ritchie has arrived at the conclusion that she requires a rest after her busy season. Manager Aarons of Koster & Bial's has therefore announced that after Saturday night's performance the new novelty "La Reve" will be discontinued.

Miss Alice Neilson, who was until recently with "The Bostonians," will sail from San Francisco to-morrow for China and Japan, and intends visiting Manila before returning to this country. Miss Neilson will return to this city the latter part of August, to take part in the rehearsals of her new opera, which will be produced early in September.

George W. Lederer has confirmed the report that he has arranged with F. F. Proctor to introduce continuous performances in London. Mr. Lederer said he had not secured a theatre yet, and that Marcus R. Mayer, the London representative of Lederer & McLellan, had been instructed to close a deal immediately for the lease of one of the theatres along the Strand.

Owing to the indisposition of Signorina Fenton, Manager Burnham of Wallack's Theatre was compelled to substitute Signorina Albia, an understudy, in the part of Azucena, in the performance of "Il Trovatore." Signorina Fenton, owing to the death of her child in Italy recently, has not been able to do her work satisfactorily, and consequently asked the manager to relieve her of the rôle in last night's performance.

The annual benefit of the employes of the Fourteenth Street Theatre takes place Sunday evening, when the following volunteers will appear: Andrew Mack, George W. Monroe, Frederick Bond and his comedy company, Al Wilson, James Thornton, Tim Cornin, Charles B. Ward, Henry Bagge and his company, Gus Pixley, Richard Gorman, Jennie Yeamans, Mary Norman, Marion Manola Mason, Fanny Bloodgood, Gertie Reynolds, Walker sisters, Jennie Eddy, and William H. Lytell.

The members of "The Isle of Champagne" company were called together yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Theatre and informed by Manager Biers that it had been decided to close the season on Saturday night. Many members of the company objected, as between one and two weeks' back salary was due them, and said unless that was forthcoming they would begin legal proceedings. At this junction of the conference Manager McCormick said he would assume entire charge of the box office receipts for the last four performances this week and pay the members of the company out of these receipts their pro rata share before turning over any money to Mr. Biers. This plan was finally agreed upon. Arrangements were made last night to continue the opera for one more week.

Graduates in Dentistry.

The fifth annual commencement exercises of the New York Dental School, 289 Fourth Avenue, were held last night at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. Diplomas were presented to nine graduates, one of whom was a woman, Miss Clara Ulman of this city. The Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf delivered the annual address.

GEN. WOODFORD GREETED

Reception Held in His Honor at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESSES MADE

Many Well-Known Persons Attended the Function—Gen. Woodford, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, and St. Clair McKelway Among the Speakers.

A reception in honor of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain, was held last evening at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. There was a large attendance of well-known Brooklynites, and the patriotic utterances of the different speakers were enthusiastically applauded. At the conclusion of the speechmaking, the audience crowded to the stage to shake hands with the guest of honor.

The Academy was decorated from floor to ceiling with festoons of the National colors, the flags of the different States, and pictures of the American eagle. Above the stage in flaming gas jets was the word "Welcome." A like design in red and white flowers formed the centre of a line of palms, ferns, lilies, and roses that extended from side to side of the theatre along the front of the stage. While the audience was assembling Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band played alternately National airs and operatic selections.

The band played "Hail to the Chief" and "Home Again" as Gen. Woodford, arm in arm with the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the Chairman of the evening, walked to his seat, followed by the invited guests. They were heartily received, and it was some moments before Dr. Storrs could obtain silence to begin his address of welcome. He deplored the war while admitting its necessity, and eulogized Gen. Woodford for having done all that could be done to preserve peace.

Dr. Storr's Remarks.

"A war like this," he said, "may prove contagious. Nobody can tell who or what powers may become actively and aggressively interested in our war. In these times we cannot draw a ring around a war and say so far and no farther shall it go. It seems to me impossible for any reverent believer in God not to recognize in this war a Providence above the power of man. We cannot tell the compass or the purpose. I believe that through this war the United States will be brought forward into the foremost place in the world's civilization.

"Our purposes in this war are, as the Government announced at the beginning, not for revenue, not for extended territory—but relief for the oppressed and the establishment in Cuba of a stable and autonomous Government.

"Whatever comes later must be left to God above, whose time is measured not by watches, but by the march of constellations. To carry out the object of this war we need sailors like him who, in Manila Harbor, sent the Spanish Navy in splinters of wood and iron to the bottom of the bay; like him who guided the battleship Oregon around the stormy Cape Horn from the Pacific to the Atlantic. We want such soldiers as we had in the civil war—Grant, Sheridan, and Sherman—and I think we have them in Miles, Merritt, and the others. We want far-sighted, patient, and efficient statesmen in Congress. We have some in the House and some in the Senate. Above all, we want a man in the President's chair such as we have—patient, far-seeing, and brave, who, although not chosen for an occasion like this, has risen sublimely to it.

"We must have skillful, patriotic diplomatists to represent our Government abroad. We have had them in the past, we have them now, and we shall have them in the future. Our distinguished guest had the opportunity and the power to represent the Nation at a critical time before a hostile Court. He did it with faithfulness and discretion, and as far as possible with success. Courtesy was born in him. At the same time with all his courtesy and persuasiveness, there has been the fortiter in re. His work in Spain is not yet done He is to go back soon to that country, I hope, and expect, with a victorious Nation behind him. I beg to present to you Gen. Stewart L. Woodford."

The music playing "For He Is a Jolly Good Fellow" was outlasted by the cheering of the audience. When quiet was restored Gen. Woodford, after thanking Dr. Storrs for his kind words, said:

Gen. Woodford's Address.

When last June the President drafted me for sudden service in Spain I sought exemption. I knew the gravity of the situation and realized the impending danger of possible and even probable war. But I found that the post had been already offered to other and better fitted men and had been by them declined. The exigency was pressing. Some one had to go. I had been honored for many years by the personal friendship of the President. I knew that I possessed his confidence and so it seemed cowardice to decline and duty to accept the proffered trust. I went and did the best I could.

I sought to follow and obey the wise, the patient, the human, and yet resolute instructions of the President. From the beginning to the end I sought justice for Cuba, the sure protection of our great American interests in that island, and the peace which should be permanent because based upon the bed rock conditions of humanity and justice. Now that I am at home again and among the friends and neighbors of my early manhood and my later years, the approval of my President and your generous welcome more than repay me for all the anxieties and burdens of these long months of absence.

The duties of diplomacy have ceased. The duties of citizenship have come in their last and highest forms of sacrifice and courage. War is here, and war has never left any people in the condition in which was found that people. Both victory and defeat change the map of the world and develop national purpose and national character. What the final and enduring results of this war shall be upon the world and upon us no man can this day accurately determine or should too confidently predict. Still, one result seems already assured. As our civil war made us one in territory from lake to gulf, so this war with Spain has already made us one in our patriotic purpose and one in our National life. Even war, with all its terrible cost, may prove small price for such unspeakable result of blessing.

I have said that the duties of citizenship have come to us in their last and highest forms. Let us now and here dedicate ourselves to their fulfillment. Not with hot outburst of enthusiastic zeal, but calmly, resolutely, bravely. Let us sustain the Government. Let us keep ourselves from impatient and untimely criticism. Let us uphold the arm of the President. Let partizanship be silent and let patriotism follow where the flag leads. Thus shall our final victory be boon and blessing to the people of all lands and thus shall the triumph of our arms become an effective and enduring force in keeping and assuring the future peace of the world.

What Mr. McKelway Said.

Edward M. Grout spoke a few words of welcome for the Borough of Brooklyn, and then St. Clair McKelway was introduced. The applause that greeted him was almost as persistent as that which had welcomed Gen. Woodford. He began with a reference to the absence of partisan and sectarian divisions in tributes of honor to public servants, and went on to say:

From what has been said and from what is to be said I will be limited only to competitive compliment, unless you and I can imitate Gen. Woodford, and carry the weight and the worth of this demonstration to the credit of the country and of the cause in which that country is engaged. Permit me, however, to remark in passing that we feel grateful to Gen. Woodford both for what he did and for what he did not. He indicated and vindicated the programme and the preference of the United States for peace through justice, and for justice through peace. He neither by temper nor ill-judgment laid our Republic open to the charge of war for the sake of war, or of war for conquest or revenge. Our enemy was the first to say war and to resort to it.

We accepted a situation enforced on us, and we will neither shirk its duties nor relinquish its consequences or obligations. And for one I am glad that as Gen. Woodford strove for peace without war, his declination of another Major Generalship, for reasons so fair to the rights of men with a military record to make, over those whose military record has already been made, I am glad, I say, that his declination of a Major Generalship will leave him at the service of his Government to act for this Republic in the negotiation, after war, of that peace for which he strove before and without war. No man better understood the American case up to the commencement of the hostilities.

No man, except the President, did more to equip our reluctant recourse to hostilities with a justifying warrant in the transcendently important moral judgment of mankind. No man should better understand the increasing merits and growing proportions of our case as the war goes on. At its close no man should be better qualified to enforce and expound that case in the tribunal of final settlement. The good he has done is an earnest and promise of the good he is yet to do.

Mr. McKelway referred to the achievements of former representatives of the United States abroad, and said he recognized in Gen. Woodford's success the excellent educational work for which government by political parties prepares a notably large and effective number of public men. He declared himself, however, in favor of a permanent and graded diplomatic service, and prophesied that the country would grow to it in its own time and way.

Letters of regret at their inability to be present were received from President McKinley and Mayor Van Wyck.

"Our Diplomatic Dewey."

The last speaker was the Rev. Father McCarty, rector of St. Augustine's Parish. He likened Gen. Woodford's diplomatic operations in Madrid to Admiral Dewey's work in Manila, and said that, since he had displayed exceptional daring, courage, and skill, and since he finished his task without the loss of one atom of American manhood, he should be called "our diplomatic Dewey."

He further said:

War is seldom just, and always cruel. Ten days ago I saw our glorious Fourteenth march from Camp Black to the train. Heavily laden with camp accoutrements, the brave boys—God bless every one of them—marched shoulder to shoulder in solid lines, with not one faltering step. The serious air about them told that they realized the fact that they had placed their young lives upon the altar of their country. Weeping wives, with babes in their arms; sobbing mothers and sisters, fathers and brothers with set lips and pallid faces—all formed a scene to be long remembered. Doubtless thousands of others were grieving quietly at home. There is no doubt about the record they will make. They will emulate those other brave boys that marched away in 1861.

Gen. Woodford knew all this—foresaw it all. And never in the field of battle did he show his courage better than when at Madrid, in spite of the howlings of the hyenas of politics, of the press, and of the pulpit on this side of the water and on the other. He set his face immovably against war and labored night and day to hold fast to peace.

Let it be eternally recorded to the honor of Gen. Woodford that he did his noble best to stay the stream of suffering that seems certain to spread itself over our country. We may be called upon to mourn the loss of many brave soldiers and sailors, but not one tear will be chargeable against this worthy representative, who embodies so completely the manhood of America.

During the last days of his stay at Madrid, when personal danger seemed to threaten him, I read in a reputable journal that his companion in his frequent walks through the city was Miss Woodford. This true-hearted young woman, who thus showed at once her fealty to her father and her flag, proved herself to be an honor to her sex. I could not take my seat without offering this little bouquet of praise and appreciation to this spirited daughter of the Republic.

There were two interruptions to Father McCarty's address. When he said, "War is seldom just and always cruel," a man in the orchestra stalls shouted, "This war is just enough," and those near to him applauded. Three ushers took him from his seat and caused his arrest. The Sergeant at the Adams Street Police Station refused to entertain a charge against him. The second interruption was at the mention of Miss Woodford's name. It elicited the greatest applause of the evening, and when Gen. Woodford left his seat and shook hands with the speaker it was the signal for more handclapping and cheers.

KILLED BY DESPERADOES.

Three Lives Lost in New Mexico by Men Trying to Capture Train Robbers.

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, May 26.—Under Sheriff Frank Vigil, Deputy Sheriff "Dan" Bustamente, and an Indian trailer were killed yesterday by the two desperadoes who held up the Santa Fé passenger train last Tuesday. The two officers, with a number of Pueblo Indian trailers, had surrounded the camp of the robbers, on Alamosa Creek, sixty-five miles west of Belen.

When ordered to surrender the robbers opened fire with rifles with deadly effect. One of the robbers is thought to have been wounded in the fight, but both escaped, leaving their horses. When the news reached Santa Rita to-day another large posse started in pursuit.

A LYNCHING IN MARYLAND.

Negro Boy Hanged for Shooting a White Boy to Death.

SALISBURY, Md., May 26.—Garfield King, a negro, aged about eighteen, was taken from the jail at this place early this morning, hanged to a tree, and was shot to peices. He was awaiting trial on the charge of having deliberately shot Herman Kenny, a white boy about the same age as the negro. The shooting was done on Saturday night last, and Kenny died yesterday. Last night about 2 A. M. a number of men from the neighborhood in which Kenny's parents live rode into town and demanded the keys to the jail, which Sheriff Dashiell refused to surrender. The lynchers then broke the doors down, forced open the cell in which King was confined, and dragged him out, the negro all the time fighting desperately and pleading for mercy. A light clothesline was tied about his neck, thrown over a limb, and the unfortunate boy was strung up. The rope broke and he fell seemingly unconscious. After lying in this condition for a few minutes, he regained his feet and made an effort to escape. His captors shot him through the body and beat and kicked him without mercy, then placed the rope around his neck and strung him up a second time. As he dangled in the air at least fifty pistol bullets were fired into his body, which was left hanging, while the lynchers disperced.

Prisoner's Suicide at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, May 26.—A special to The Daily Union from Salem, N. Y., this afternoon says: "Buck" Davis, the notorious criminal, sentenced to Dannemora Prison yesterday for six years for jail breaking, and who is wanted in Schenectady for the alleged murder of George R. Blodgett, the chief patent attorney of the General Electric Company, committeed suicide in the Salem jail this morning by hanging about 4:30. He made a rope out of his bedclothes, and, tying it above the bed, fell back and strangled himself.

Funeral of Capt. T. J. Nivison.

Funeral services were held last evening for Capt. Thomas J. Nivison, a prominent member of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, at his late residence, 1,900 Lexington Avenue. Capt. Nivison was born in this city fifty-seven years ago, the son of Josiah Nivison, who came of old Knickerbocker stock. At the outbreak of the war he was in Texas, and went to the front with a Confederate regiment organized and commanded by Col. Parsons. Later he became private secretary to Gen. Wharton, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He then came North, married the only sister of Stuart Robson, and settled in this city.

For over twenty years he was in the employ of Tefft, Weller & Co. On Jan. 13 last he was knocked down by a cable car and received injuries from which he never recovered, and which finally resulted in his death. He leaves a wife and one married daughter. The Rev. William Knight, rector of Grace Emmanuel Church, officiated at the services, and the interment will be in Greenwood.

Woman's Art School Reception.

The thirty-ninth annual reception of the Woman's Art School of Cooper Union took place at the Institute Building last evening. Despite the rain, the galleries and other rooms which were opened in the building were filled with the students, their friends, and a large number of invited guests. The work done during the year by the students of the various classes was attractively arranged and displayed. It will also be shown to-day, this evening, and to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Mount St. Vincent Academy Graduates

The graduating exercises of the Academy Mount St. Vincent on the Hudson took place yesterday. The occasion embodied the celebration of the silver jubilee of Archbishop Corrigan, the annual reunion of the alumnae, and the conferring of academic honors upon the class of '98. The following are the names of the graduates: Miss Mary Agnes Bagnell, Miss Elizabeth Frances Hughes, Miss Isabel Alexandrine Driscoll, Miss Clara Louise Lodwick, Miss Anna Elise Foley, Miss Marguerite Josephine Terwilliger, and Miss Stella Madeline Vincent.

Miller—Cope.

Miss C. Cope, daughter of C. K. Cope of 92 First Place, Brooklyn, was married last evening at the home of her father to G. J. Miller, also of Brooklyn, the Rev. A. J. Lyman, rector of the South Congregational Church, officiating. Miss Minnie Miller, a sister of the bridegroom, acted as maid of honor, and was the bride's only attendant. The bridegroom was attended by the bride's brother, C. K. Cope, Jr., as best man, and the ushers were Caleb Hazen and Frank Marienellie, both of Brooklyn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Daniel Ryan.

Building Commissioner Daniel Ryan of Brooklyn died yesterday at his home, 209 Eighteenth Street, of bronchial trouble.

Mr. Ryan was born forty-eight years ago in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn. After receiving his education in the public schools he was apprenticed at the age of seventeen to Morrill & Gifford, carpenters and builders. A few months after finishing his apprenticeship he went into the carpentering business with a partner under the firm name of Sorenson & Ryan. He soon rose to prominence as a builder, and became engaged on many large contracts.

At the age of twenty-six, having for some time been active in Eighth Ward politics, he was nominated on an independent ticket for Supervisor. After a hard-fought campaign he was elected, and three years later, in 1879, he was appointed County Superintendent of Construction and Repairs. This office he held for sixteen years. In 1895 it ceased to exist by reason of the annexation of the Kings County towns to Brooklyn. In 1893 he was a candidate for the Shrievalty nomination, but was defeated by Thomas J. Patterson. Of late years he was opposed to the McLaughlin machine, but was always regular, and was the leader in his ward. When the new city administration took office Mr. Ryan was appointed Building Commissioner for the Borough of Brooklyn.

Emilio Del Pino.

Funeral services for Emilio Del Pino, who died at his home, 15 East Thirty-second Street, Tuesday evening, were held at the house yesterday morning. The interment was private.

Mr. Del Pino was one of the well-known members of the Cuban colony in this city. He was born at Matanzas about 1851, and was brought to the United States by his parents when seven years of age, living here continuously until his death. He attended St. Francis Xavier's School, and then took the full course at Columbia, being graduated in 1873, and obtaining the degree of Master of Arts in 1876. He studied also at the Columbia Law School under Prof. Dwight, being graduated in 1875, and soon after was admitted to practice at the bar here. His practice, largely in the management and settlement of Cuban estates, was an extensive one. He was a warm supporter of the cause of Cuban freedom.

Mr. Del Pino was a member of the Republican, University Athletic, and Lawyers' Clubs, the Columbia College Alumni Association, and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence.

George Smith Rice.

George Smith Rice, who died at his residence, 49 West Thirty-second Street, on Wednesday, after a brief illness from pneumonia, was born at Rodman, Jefferson County, N. Y., March 4, 1842. His father was the Rev. Lorenzo Rice, a Baptist clergyman. Young Rice, after getting what education was obtainable from country schools, entered the dry goods business at Troy in his fifteenth year. Quitting this business, for twenty years he was the Western representative of the Wilcox Silver Plate Company of Meriden, Conn. Since 1891 he was the manager of the wholesale department of the Gorham Manufacturing Company. Mr. Rice was known to the jewelry and kindred trades throughout the United States, and was greatly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Funeral services will be held at the house this morning. The burial will be at Rodman.

Obituary Notes.

Daniel R. Ketcham, who was among the oldest firemen in the Brooklyn Fire Department, died Wednesday, in his sixty-fifth year, at his home, 679 Decatur Street. He was actively identified with South Second Street Methodist Church, from which edifice the funeral will take place to-day.

F. A. Abbot, one of the oldest financial writers in Wall Street, died Wednesday at his home, at Harrison, N. Y., in his seventy-first year. He established the first news agency in Wall Street, and at the time of his death was financial reporter for The Philadelphia Record and Galveston News.

William Boston, a retired manufacturer, and well known in Masonic circles in Brooklyn, died yesterday, after an illness of two years, at his home, 76 Wilson Street. He was eighty-one years old. For twelve years he was the Treasurer of Hyatt Lodge, F. and A. M., and was also a Trustee of the Eastern District Hospital, and a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church. He leaves four children.

Abram V. Parker, seventy-four years old, a clerk in the registry division of the New York Post Office, and one of the oldest employes in the service, died yesterday at his home, 1,194 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Parker had been in the postal service since 1854. He was the first letter carrier in the United States to receive a yearly compensation, the other carriers receiving fees from persons to whom they delivered mail.

Mrs. Susan L. Dewey died at her home, 657 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday, of heart failure. She was distantly related to Admiral Dewey, and was the wife of Hiram T. Dewey, the senior member of the firm of H. T. Dewey & Sons' Company. She was born in Newcastle, Del., in 1820, but for the last thirty-two years had lived in Brooklyn. She leaves five children. The funeral services were held last evening at her late residence, the Rev. Dr. Adams of Janes Methodist Episcopal Church officiating.

William P. Walker, Jr., who was Freight Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, died Wednesday at Clifton Forge, Va. He was recently stricken with paralysis. Mr. Walker was forty-eight years old and a native of Kentucky. He had been in railroad service twenty years. The Board of Managers yesterday passed appropriate resolutions noting Mr. Walker's death as creating the first death vacancy in the board. Mr. Walker is survived by his widow and a son. Burial will be at Cincinnati to-day.

Mrs. Catherine Josephine Hallowell, widow of D. Albert Hallowell, and daughter of the late John F. Monell, who was for many years connected with the United States Mint at Philadelphia, died yesterday afternoon of heart disease, at her home 51 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Manhattan March 16, 1826, where she received her education. Mrs. Hallowell moved to Brooklyn a number of years ago. She was an active church worker. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at the house, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Bacchus, pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn, officiating. Burial will follow in the family plot, in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Hallowell leaves one son, Samuel D. Hallowell.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart,
326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

STARR—DANFORTH.—On Wednesday, May 25, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. James R. Danforth, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, Emeline Jenkins Danforth to Louis Morris Starr.

DIED.

ABBOT.—At Harrison, N. Y., May 25, 1898, Francis Asbury Abbot, in his seventy-first year.
Funeral services at the Memorial Chapel at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train at Harrison from Grand Central Station at 1:04 P. M.

BROWN.—At his residence, 127 West Forty-third Street, on Tuesday, May 24, Edward, son of the late Robert and Sarah Brown, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on Friday morning, May 27, at 10 o'clock.

FABER.—On Wednesday, May 25, 1898, Abby Adams, beloved wife of John Eberhard Faber.
Funeral from Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, May 28, at 11 A. M.

HALLOWELL.—On Thursday, May 26, 1898, Catherine Josephine Hallowell, widow of D. Albert Hallowell, in her seventy-third year.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 51 South Oxford St., Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOWELL.—At Newark, N. J., on May 26, Eliza H. Howell, wife of the late George R. Howell and daughter of the late Hon. George K. Drake of Morristown, N. J.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MAGILL.—In this city on May 25, at 8 P. M., the Rev. Dr. George J. Magill, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I.
Funeral and interment to be held at Richmond, Province of Quebec, Canada.

PUPKE.—On Wednesday, May 25, John F. Pupke.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his residence, 150 West 57th St., on Friday afternoon, 27th inst., at 4:30 o'clock.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

WOMEN DOCTORS GRADUATED.

Robert Olyphant Confers Degrees on Eighteen New Physicians.

The thirtieth annual commencement exercises of the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children were held in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street, last evening. Robert Olyphant, President of the Board of Trustees, conferred the degrees upon the graduates, who were as follows: Grace Williams Atkins, Sara Josephine Baker, Annetta E. Barber, M. Josephine Beede, Rosalie Bell, Ragnhild Botner, Marie Viola Case, Helene Correll-Loewenstein, Roberta Lee Fielding, Isabel M. Geddes, Mary Emmeline Goodwin, Annie Lee Hamilton, Florence Marion Leighton, Anyie Martin Myers, A. B., Vassar; Grace G. Price, Anne Ceridwen Rees, Ida Salmond-Stanton, and Mary Willits, A. B., Swarthmore.

Dr. Alexander Lambert made the address to the graduating class. Addresses were also made by Dr. Grace Peckham, on behalf of the alumnae, and Prof. Felix Adler. President Olyphant then announced that of the graduating class two had been appointed to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, two to the out practice connected with the infirmary, four to the New England Hospital for Women and Children, two to the Worcester (Mass.) Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, and one to the Nursery and Child's Hospital of Staten Island.

The Hannah W. Haydock Scholarship was conferred upon Augusta M. Madison of New Jersey of the third year class, and the Robert Haydock Scholarship upon Gertrude P. Ward of New Jersey, of the second year class.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 26.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
AMBROSE, L. W., 622 Columbus Av.	24	24
ALMAS, Isaac, 27 Ludlow St.	82	25
ASKEY, John, Long Island City	55	25
BARKLOW, Ellen, 440 W. 31st St.	70	25
BERGERON, John, 526 W. 45th St.	8	25
BRADY, James L., 523 E. 84th St.	4	25
BOURRIENE, Henrietta, 65 Carmine	14	25
BECK, Jane, Isabella Home	82	25
COHN, Sarah, 470 E. Houston St.	60	25
COMERSKY, John, 2,246 5th Av.	19	25
COFFEY, Margaret, 325 E. 34th St.	72	25
COLLINS, John, 301 E. 41st St.	27	24
COHEN, Samuel, 1,932 3d Av.	91	25
CIARCIELLO, Giuseppe, 110 Mulberry	57	24
COHEN, Esther, 235 Lenox Av.	39	25
COE, Helen E., 74 W. 96th St.	76	25
CASTROGIOVANI, Josephine A., 1,125 2d Av.	2	25
CALLAGHAN, Ann, 541 W. 43d St.	71	25
DI TORIO, Ersilio, 297 Mott St.	2	25
DEL PINO, Emilio, 15 E. 32d St.	47	24
DUCKER, Max, 52 Ludlow St.	18	25
DEVINE, James, 150 Elizabeth St.	50	25
DI PALMA, Salatore, 197 Elizabeth St.	2	25
EHRLICH, Pauline, 130 Broome St.	65	25
FARLEY, Catharine, 509 E. 81st St.	59	25
FITZPATRICK, Eliza, Brooklyn	62	25
FRIEDMAN, Cresencia, 219 E. 77th	56	25
FENN, Charles H., 132 W. 12th St.	48	25
GRAUPE, Amalia, 244 E. 79th St.	83	24
GORDON, Henry, Riverside Hospital	8	25
HOWARD, Catharine, 93 Market St.	28	24
HYSLER, F., 107 Central Park West	50	24
HARTMAN, Anna M., Infants' Hosp.	1	24
JAMES, Catharine, 209 E. 102d St.	55	23
KANNER, Morris, Montefiore Home	40	23
KAUFMANN, Isaac, Montefiore Home	53	24
KONOPABSKY, Ernest, 503 E. 55th	32	24
KELIHER, Mary, 29 Oliver St.	56	23
KESSLER, Rose, 203 E. 56th St.	19	25
LOEFFLER, Catharine B., 45 8th Av.	68	25
LEE, John, 14 Morris St.	26	23
LAWRENCE, J. M., 240 W. 60th St.	5	24
LANDAU, Louis, 159 Attorney St.	1	25
LA MORTE, Filomena, 320 W. 49th	2	25
LEVY, Anna, 864 Amsterdam Av.	63	24
McGEE, William, 505 Columbus Av.	53	25
McINERNEY, Margaret, 1,319 Avenue A	51	24
McLAUGHLIN, Elizabeth, 417 E. 61st	35	24
McGONIGLE, Elizabeth, 4 Hamilton	34	24
MALONE, Mary, 2,362 Old Broadway	4	25
MAGILL, George J., Newport, R. I.	66	25
MELIA, William, Almshouse	54	23
MONTALBANO, Margaretha C., 145 Thompson St.	39	24
MARSHALL, Kate, Willard Parker Hospital	5	25
MULLER, John, Woodlawn	56	25
MURPHY, Catharine, 635 E. 136th St.	29	24
NEVISON, T. J., 1,900 Lexington Av.	57	25
O'KEEFE, Mary, 312 E. 114th St.	70	24
PALMER, Anna, 224 E. 97th St.	45	23
PHILLIP, Esther, 176 E. 78th St.	60	25
PUPKE, John F., 150 W. 57th St.	69	25
RUFFIN, Maggie, 449 W. 27th St.	6	23
RYAN, Delia, 226 E. 47th St.	17	25
RYAN, Mary, Westbury, L. I.	40	25
SCHIRMER, Catharine, 428 E. 9th St.	2	24
SCHOENBERGER, T., 140 Columbia	44	25
SHANAHAN, Agnes, 22 Rector St.	1	24
SOLOMON, William, 317 E. 44th St.	33	24
STACKLER, Louise, 10 Duane St.	32	25
SURRIA, Silva, 120 E. 65th St.		25
SAILICO, Pasquale, 89 Chambers St.	45	25
SHAPIRO, Chaja, 262 Monroe St.	26	25
SONDERS, Alexanders, 556 Morris Av.	55	23
TOBIN, George, 62 Vandam St.	30	25
TOPPMAN, Elizabeth, 407 W. 49th St.	51	23
TUMA, William, 424 E. 59th St.	43	25
WEISGERBER, Ida, Astoria, L. I.	36	25
WEBER, Carrie, 431 W. 38th St.	32	24
WESTHEIMER, Henriette, 679 Lexington Av.	66	25
WEISS, Mary, 221 5th St.	23	24
WASSNER, Eugene, 104 W. 49th St.	18	25
WHITE, Kate, 239 W. 124th St.	51	25

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
ALLEN, Mary E., 61 Carlton Av.	4	23
BANG, Elizabeth, 901 Flatbush Av.	28	24
BUCKHOLZ, Minnie, 145 Cleveland St	11	25
BOUGHTON, James S., 25 Ocean Pl.	59	23
BOSTON, William, 71 Wilson St.	81	26
CIROUX, Magdalena, 564½ Myrtle Av	50	23
CASSIDY, Ellen, 831 Park Av.	75	25
DEWEY, Susan L., 657 Putnam Av.	79	25
FISHKEK, Peter, 508 President St.	2	26
HORTON, Carrie, 759 President St.	27	24
HAGEMAN, Henry, 63 Scholes St.	62	24
HOERNING, Joseph A., 349 Grove St	4	25
HOERNING, Margaret, 349 Grove St.	9	25
JOSEFSTAHL, Leo, 663 3d Av.	1	26
KATZ, Mary, Gatling Pl. and 90th St	28	25
LEVY, Joe, 174 Atlantic Av.	40	25
MUELLER, Wilhelm, 880 Park Av.	72	25
MONOHAN, Patrick, 189 John St.	72	22
MULLER, Mary, Infants' Hospital	1	25
MICHELS, May L., 336 Van Brunt St	1	24
McMANUS, Catherine, Home for Aged	64	25
McPADDIN, Michael, 101 Hamilton Av	14	25
NASTASI, Leonarda, 119 S. 3d St.	1	25
PARKER, Abram V., 1,194 Bedford Av	72	25
PERENE, John C., 902 De Kalb Av.	53	24
RAFFERTY, Thomas, 186 11th St.	77	24
RYAN, John C., 77 Centre St.	1	25
ROCKFELLER, G. L., 233 Bridge St	78	25
RYAN, Catherine E., 151 Dupont St.	1	25
SCHAEREN, Johann, 119 Eldert St.	50	26
SCHENCK, Joanna W., Church Lane	57	25
SCHAFER, Henry, Lutheran Hospital	68	25
SAMUELS, Harold, 12 George St.	1	25
SCHMETZER, Emma, 237 Irving Av.	1	23
THOMAS, Beatrice, 140 Harrison Av.	18	24
VINCENZO, Tarcintino, 45 Covert St.	40	25
VISARI, Pasqui, 125 26th St.	1	25
WOOD, John M., 235 Adelphi St.	50	25
WURTMAN, Louise, 452 Vanderbilt Av	36	24
WESLEY, Francis, K. C. Penitentiary	48	25
WHIPPLE, Henry D., 195 Cornelia St	76	25
WATTS, Mary L., 467 Adelphi St.	31	24
WIEDERSUNS, Daniel, 30 Covert St.	5	25
WASHINGTON, M. A., 664 Decatur St	72	23

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A UNIQUE AUCTION SALE."
Concluding Session To-day at 2:30.

"*Beautiful, curious, fascinating and absorbing, to study, analyze, and linger over—in short, it is a glimpse of Japanese Fairyland.*"—COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
This (Friday) Afternoon at 2 o'clock,
RARE AND BEAUTIFUL
JAPANESE
FLORAL and ARBOREAL PLANTS
THOMAS E. KIRBY, AUCTIONEER.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Political Crime.

By Louis Proal. With an Introduction by Prof. F. H. Giddings of Columbia University. A new volume in the Criminology Series, edited by W. Douglas Morrison. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Professor Giddings's important introduction is devoted to political criminology as it has been illustrated in the United States. As to M. Proal's learned and suggestive work The London Spectator says: "At times the author's numerous illustrations, taken from various countries and ages, show that the difficulty of maintaining absolute rectitude in public affairs equals that of the rich man in his efforts to enter the kingdom of heaven. But, on the other hand, his ultimate conclusion is that, as the art of governing is one of the most noble, so the actual exercise of the art is compatible with the loftiest standard of integrity."

This book is for sale by all booksellers, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY,
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Branch Offices
202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT OF 35 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above-described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on JUNE 1, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

New York, May 14, 1898.

F. P. Olcott,
Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator.
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, CHAS. C. DICKINSON, Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Chas. C. Dickinson,
Richard Delafield, Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kühne, L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of Clarksville, Ind.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated October 1st, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article Fourth of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty bonds of the above referred to Company, the price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050) per bond, with interest to coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on May 31, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, by E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 121 Times Office.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Yesterday's stock market was largely professional, and was for the most part uninteresting and dull. The volume of transactions was much smaller than for several days, sales on the Stock Exchange aggregating only about 275,000 shares. Even with the lighter sales, however, the trading was well distributed; only two stocks—St. Paul and Rock Island—figured for more than 20,000 shares.

⁂

There was a dearth of war news, either official or invented, and consequently there was very little in the day's business to influence the trading. The higher London prices and purchases in the New York market for foreign account gave encouragement to the bulls, but apart from this there were no factors to affect quotations.

⁂

Professional traders jumped around in the market and scalped profits wherever possible. Those shorts who during the past day or two have been selling the market aggressively, with the idea that in the absence of any news as to the progress of the war they could break prices down and bring about sales of long stock, yesterday showed indications of discouragement. Stocks have not come out; bear manipulation has not had the expected effect. Those operators who have been manipulating the market with that end in view have been sorely disappointed. Even when prices are put up there is comparatively little profit taking by outsiders, and when they are attacked there is no nervousness shown by security holders. In fact, it is becoming more and more evident that stocks are now held on long margins—that there are fewer slim-margined accounts in brokers' offices than the Street has known for quite a while. Consequently the market is less subject to scares and very much less easily influenced by bear manipulation.

⁂

Wall Street is becoming more and more inclined to predict and look for the early reinstatement of that level of security prices that prevailed in the "old days"—before the depression of the last half dozen years. In the last ten or a dozen years Wall Street's most conspicuous properties have gone through vicissitudes and have suffered, but it is no exaggeration to say that the majority of them are now in better physical and financial condition than they were when, back in 1887, Burlington sold at 156, when Rock Island sold above 140, when Atchison was selling up close to 120, and when Reading common stock was above 70. In those days Louisville and Nashville doubled in value within a few months and Tennessee Coal and Iron, after selling at 38 in March, 1886, got up as high as 118 in December of that year.

⁂

Such prices appear extravagant now, and yet every property conspicuous then is to-day in much better condition. What were then projected towns along the lines of the Granger roads are now big cities; trades that were then in their infancy are to-day vast and powerful industries.

⁂

Government bonds were firm, with the majority of the issues a trifle higher at the close. There were no sales.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	1¼	Illinois Steel	3¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	¾	Minn. & St. Louis	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	M. & St L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Central Pacific	2	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	5½	O. R. R. & Nav. pf.	1½
C., Ind. & L. pf.	4	Penn. R. R.	½
C., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
C., R. I. & Pac.	1⅞	St. P., M. & M.	1
Cleve., Lor. & W.	¾	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Great North. pf.	4	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	Third Av	½

Stocks Declined.

Brook. Union Gas	¾	Met. St. Railway	1½
Consol. Gas	2½	Minnesota Iron	½
L. E. & West. pf.	¾	St. Paul & Om.	⅞
Manhattan Cons	1		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	1½
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1¼	Georgia Pacific 1st	2½
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1	Hous. & Tex. gnl. 4s	1½
C., M. & St. P. 1st, C. & Mo. R. 5s	1	Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d	2½
C. & N. W. cf. deb. 5s, 1933	1¼	Mor. & Es. con. gtd.	2½
Chi. & N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s	1½
		N. Y., Ont. & West. ref. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. genl.	1	Kings Co. El. 1st	3
Col. Mid. 2-4s	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $129,349,191; balance, $6,287,619; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $244,417.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼@$4.86⅜ for demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5c discount and par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, par. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¾, to 107⅞; St. Paul, ⅝, to 102; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 56⅝; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37, and Reading, ¼, to 9⅝. Declined—Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅝, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 59⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 87, New York Central at 120, and Erie at 13½. British consols advanced 5-16, to 111⅝, for money and 111 11-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced ½ per cent. from 4 to 3½ per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,104,000, circulation decreased £2,000, bullion increased £1,101,187, other securities decreased £698,000, other deposits increased £109,000, notes reserve increased £1,202,000, Government securities increased £15,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 47.74 per cent., compared with 46.10 per cent. last week, against an advance from 51.87 to 51.54 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank gained £110,000 bullion on balance.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 13,450,000f., Treasury accounts current increased 20,350,000f., gold on hand increased 2,500,000f., bills discounted increased 11,975,000f., silver on hand increased 1,825,000f. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 21,580,000 marks. Treasury notes increased 1,140,000 marks, other securities decreased 56,700,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 35,880,000 marks.

Gold was quoted in Rome at 107.37, compared with 107.30 Wednesday 106.32 a week ago and 105.05 a year ago.

BIG IRON DEAL PENDING.

Negotiations have been completed preparatory to bringing about a practical consolidation of the most important iron and steel interests in the West. Messrs. John D. and William Rockefeller are personally directing the transaction. The great iron ore properties controlled by Standard Oil millionaires in the Northwest are to be virtually merged with conspicuous iron and steel making properties.

The Minnesota Iron Company has relations to the pending deal.

The Illinois Steel Company is also an important factor. The Messrs. Rockefeller have lately been acquiring larger interests in Illinois Steel securities, which, to some extent, accounts for the strength in Illinois Steel stock. It is intimated that Mr. John D. Rockefeller's son is to take the Presidency of the Illinois Steel Company.

ROCK ISLAND DIVIDEND.

Rock Island made a new high price yesterday, selling up to 104⅝—higher than it has been since September, 1889. Most of the gain scored by the stock was retained to the close, Rock Island's net advance being nearly 2 points. Next to St. Paul, it was the most active issue of the day, over 30,000 shares changing hands. Commission houses were good buyers, and there appeared to be a comparatively small supply of the stock. Wall Street generally credits the rumors of a coming Rock Island dividend of 2 per cent. in cash and 8 per cent. in stock. It is pointed out that the issue of this new stock for dividend purposes will bring the company's capitalization up to $50,000,000. Chicago insiders are quoted as saying that Rock Island is to be a 6 per cent. dividend payer from this time on. Wall Street friends of the stock are pointing out that a dividend of the kind that is generally expected will make Rock Island sell around 92 or 94 after the dividend comes off its price, at which figure a 6 per cent. or even a 5 per cent. stock will look much too cheap.

BUFFALO'S GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Wall Street houses with Buffalo connections discussed yesterday reports that the big grain elevators at Buffalo are likely to pass within the control of the great elevator interests of Chicago. According to these reports the Chicago people have plans which will largely develop Buffalo's elevator business through alliances which they have in view.

LONDON'S NEW BULLISHNESS.

London bought stocks in the New York market yesterday, the purchases for foreign account amounting to about 10,000 shares. These purchases were chiefly of St. Paul, Louisville and Union Pacific preferred.

London's speculative sentiment seems to be turning. For some time past bearishness has prevailed in Capel Court, not only upon American securities, as has been believed here, but upon all stocks. The French war cloud has disturbed London speculators, but with the gradual disappearance of this they seem to be becoming normally bullish.

Beyond any doubt the short interest abroad is considerable, and many advices from abroad received in Wall Street are inclined to predict a sharp rise in all securities on the London Stock Exchange.

Yesterday the Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent., which must certainly be looked upon as a bull argument. It indicates not only present ease in the London money market, but it shows that the Directors of the Bank of England, the foremost British financiers, are convinced that ease will continue. For America, the reduction of the bank rate seems to predict a resumption of gold imports, probably on a large scale.

CONFIDENCE IN MANHATTAN.

Manhattan sold up yesterday to 107⅝ and then dropped back and made a net loss for the day. The traders seemed to regard Manhattan as a good target for their attacks, and they were allowed to sell it short as they pleased. Manhattan insiders are talking confidently of the stock's prospects. It is understood that not only has Mr. Russell Sage bought back his own Manhattan, but he has also caused to be taken back the stock which, upon his advice, was recently sold by an estate largely identified with the company. Friends of Mr. Sage who have been talking to him of late are coming to believe that there is good foundation for the Wall Street rumors of the consolidation of Manhattan Elevated, Metropolitan Street Railway, and Third Avenue Railroad.

COTTON MARKET CONDITIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to say a few words in regard to the very buoyant interview presented in your issue of yesterday on the cotton goods market? Those who are interested in this line of merchandise would be very glad if they could indorse the very optimistic views of your authority. Unfortunately, the difficulties surrounding cotton goods values cannot be so easily disposed of as your informant would have it appear. While undoubtedly some lines of cotton goods are in excellent demand, other important branches are suffering from a large overproduction, and as long as the weight of these latter lines hangs upon the market it is impossible to see how any real improvement can occur.

As you are doubtless aware, there is a vast accumulation in narrow-width print cloths, for which there seems to be practically no market owing to the preference shown by the trade for yard-wide fabrics. In addition, the production of bleached cottons seems to have considerably overrun the consumption, which of late years has been restricted by the constantly increasing use of various kinds of cottons for the purposes for which bleached muslins were formerly employed.

The rapid development of the cotton industry in the South has also caused a plethora in the production of colored cottons not only in the coarser variety, but of those on which up to a few years ago the East fondly believed it had a monopoly. As a result of all this, even on goods for which there is an active demand, the profits of the mills are reduced to a minimum, and I venture to say that there is not a cotton manufacturer to-day who can truthfully express himself as at all satisfied with the situation.

How long these conditions will exist no one can predict. Low prices on many lines and lack of demand for some will in time have the natural effect of reducing the production, but this result cannot be brought about without some one getting hurt, and it is to be feared that the stockholders in a good many of the Eastern mills have a hard time before them.

S. H. DITCHETT.

New York, May 26, 1898.

REGARDING PEOPLE'S GAS.

No one in Wall Street seemed to pay any more attention to the dismissal of the application for an injunction against the payment of the People's Gas dividend and to the placing of the other litigation against the company on the Chicago court's calendar for trial than they did to the first news of the suits. In fact, Wall Street has regarded this attack on the property as unworthy of consideration. Friends of the property are talking much higher prices for People's Gas, and are pointing out that at present the company is earning over 7½ per cent. for the stock.

ALL WHEAT RECORDS BEATEN.

The following is from a Northwestern authority no less experienced and trustworthy than C. S. Pillsbury, the great miller:

Indications are that the wheat crop of 1898 will be the greatest in the history of the country.

From figures that are being collected and compiled by some of the big Chicago firms, based on the reports of experts in every section of the country, the oncoming wheat crop is estimated to exceed 650,000,000 bushels. All the conditions are reported as being of the most favorable nature, and while there is a decrease in acreage the total yield will be more than double that of 1897.

In the Fall of 1896 there was an extraordinary increase in acreage, but the conditions were such that a large share of the crop was plowed up the following Spring, and at harvest time much of the remaining crop was not worth cutting.

Kansas looms up as the banner State this year, an increase of 28 per cent. in the acreage having been reported. Estimates on the yield vary all the way from 70,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels while the combined crop of Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma is estimated at 160,000,000 bushels. Of this 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels are credited to Oklahoma, and Kansas will have 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels.

As compared with the planting in Illinois in the Fall of 1896, there has been a decrease of 16 per cent. in the acreage, but in spite of this the conditions in the Sucker State are about the same as in Missouri, and the apparent decrease in acreage is discounted by the amount of wheat that was plowed up in the Spring of last year. The 1897 crop in Illinois amounted to a little less than 10,000,000 bushels, whereas it is generally conceded that this year's crop will be nearly, if not fully, treble, or between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels.

Texas will have a 20,000,000 bushel crop. Never before has the wheat looked so fine in the Lone Star State as it does now. The harvest will be unusually early, and agents writing to their houses here report that a great part of the crop will be harvested and ready for shipment in June. If any considerable amount of wheat comes in from Texas during June, this, together with what will be received from other Southern States, will have a markedly bearish effect on the July wheat market.

Indiana will come to the front with a crop of 45,000,000 bushels. This is nearly 17,000,000 bushels better than last year's crop of 32,600,000 bushels, while the Government reports show a decrease of 2 per cent. in the acreage planted this year. From Iowa and Michigan the reports are that the crops will probably be a little better than they were last year.

Missouri had a crop last year of 14,000,000 bushels. This year, according to estimates, it will yield between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels.

In addition to this, all of the Southern States show largely increased acreage, as do also California and every one of the Eastern States. The aggregate increase in the acreage planted this year in the country at large as compared with that of the Fall of 1896 is 5.7 per cent.

LONDON AND ST. PAUL.

London seems to have abandoned its bearish position on St. Paul and is buying back the stock which it has been short of. The London buying, however, is being done very quietly, and much skill has been shown in the attempts to keep St. Paul's price down so that it can be bought in somewhere near the price at which it was sold short.

BUYING NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

For some time past there have been in circulation in Wall Street quiet hints that Norfolk and Western is being slowly absorbed by interests which are seeking control of the property. The intimation is that these buyers are men now prominently identified with the Southern Railway system. What plans they may have it is of course impossible to find out, but observers of the stock's recent market course are inclined to believe that there are pending important developments regarding the property.

CHICAGO OPINION.

Alfred L. Baker—We still continue to believe the stocks are a purchase.

John C. King & Co.—Market opinion conservatively bullish, with chief interest in industrials, which should show further improvement based on favorable trade position. St. Paul statement will show 8 per cent. earned on common stock.

U. G. Peters & Co.—We believe the market for the time being will be one of specialties, and that the active stocks are a purchase on reactions of one or two points.

F. G. Logan—The strength in the market suggests extraordinary degree of confidence. The public is not taking an active interest in stocks, the bull leaders devoting their time to specialties. Without discouraging news, stocks may be bought on very moderate declines. We cannot help but feel that a great uncertainty exists until we learn for a certainty of a naval victory by our forces.

Lamson Brothers & Co.—Louisville and Nashville and Northern Pacific are two of the stocks that will make holders good profits.

E. L. Brewster & Co.—Minnesota Iron is very strong and higher. The company is doing an excellent business, and higher prices will surely prevail. The railroad operated by the company is earning sufficient to pay dividends.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Increase of $349,341 in Atchison's income from operations in April, making an increase of $2,129,894 since July 1, 1897.

Reduction of Bank of England rate of discount.

Falling off in east-bound shipments from Chicago, especially in grain and provisions.

Closing of the London Stock Exchange to-morrow and Monday in observance of the Whitsuntide holidays.

Opening on June 1 of the Fort Smith Branch of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad.

Increase of 8,046 tons in Southern Pacific's through east-bound transcontinental business from the Pacific Coast for April, making an increase of 53,500 tons since Jan. 1.

Buoyant closing for American shares in the London market, particularly St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville.

Election of Joseph H. Sulzbacher and George W. Dorr to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Annual meeting of Cramp Ship Building Company. Old Board of Directors re-elected with one exception, Theodore Seligman replacing Henry Seligman, who is abroad.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in May showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,344
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	38,398
Canadian Pacific	42,000
Chesapeake and Ohio	2,235
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	15,500
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	3,120
Evansville and Indianapolis	764
Evansville and Terre Haute	6,220
Flint and Pere Marquette	3,711
Kanawha and Michigan	988
Lake Erie and Western	4,077
Louisville and Nashville	53,515
St. Louis and San Francisco	15,619
Southern Railway	39,398
Southern Railway (Memphis Div.)	3,407
Wheeling and Lake Erie	10,162
Wisconsin Central	23,723

⁂

The following showed decreases:

New York, Ontario and Western	$6,877
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	698
St. Louis Southwestern	2,900
Toledo and Ohio Central	1,027

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	204	207
Brooklyn, Bath, & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brook. El. tr. recta. 3d assmt. pd.	15¼	16
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	105	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81½
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	110	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	320
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	93
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	73
Union Ferry	53	55
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30	30½
Amsterdam preferred	69½	70½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26¼	26¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103¼	103½
Columbus Gas	85	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	103½	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	84½	86
Western Gas Company bonds	101	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	78
Glucose common	53¼	53⅝
Glucose preferred, ex div.	102	102½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorillard Company pf.	113	115
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	26½	28
National Biscuit pf	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	14
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	437	439
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	35	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	86	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	78	82
Wagner Car Company	162½	164
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit. bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	10	12
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	54	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	142	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	27	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¾@58½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 351,026.64 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .22, 700 Phoenix at .09.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Leadville sold at .12, 500 Mount Rosa at .14, 400 Mexican at .21, 500 Mollie Gibson at .28, 200 Ophir at .35, 300 Standard at 1.55, 100 Union Consolidated at .30.

On the Mining Exchange 7,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02⅛, 800 Anaconda at .42½, 5,000 Cripple Creek Consol. at .08⅝@.09, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .20¼@.20⅜, 4,000 Gold Magnet at .004 buyer 30, 1,800 Havana at .75⅛@.75¼, 6,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04⅜, 9,000 Justine at .03½ buyer 30, @.02⅝@.03½ buyer 30, 1,600 Laconda at .15⅞@.16, 1,200 Lillie at .90@.91, 500 Mount Rosa at .12¾, 200 Portland at .99¼, 900 Rocky Mountain at .12 buyer 60, 45,000 Sentinel at .007½ buyer 30 @.005½, 4,000 Union at .11⅝, 1,700 Waldorf at .04¼@.04⅞, 400 Yukon at .10½ buyer 30.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Horn Silver	1.30
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.40
Belcher	.07	Kingston & Pemb.	.16
Best & Belcher	.25	La Crosse	.12
Breece	.42	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.17
Chollar	.15	Mexican	.20
Chrysolite	.10	Ophir	.30
Comstock T. Co.	.03	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.45	Potosi	.05
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.10
Deadwood	.65	Sierra Nevada	.50
Enterprise M. Co.	.40	Standard Con	1.50
Father De Smet	.16	Union Consolidated	.10
Gould & Curry	.15	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.22

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Little Chief	.20
Belcher	.07	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.24	Moulton	.20
Breece	.35	Ontario	2.50
Brunswick Con	.15	Ophir	.35
Belmont	.15	Occidental	.55
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Plymouth	.16
Chollar	.12	Potosi	.15
Crown Point	.08	Quicksilver	1.00
Chrysolite	.10	Quicksilver pf	2.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	.44	Savage	.10
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	Sierra Nevada	.50
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.08	Standard	1.55
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	Small Hopes	.95
Crescent	.04	Union Con	.10
Catalpa	.08	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.50	Yellow Jacket	.21
Eureka Con	.08	Argentum Juanita	.23
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.15	Anaconda	.40
Hale & Norcross	.80	Cripple C. Con	.08
Homestake	40.00	Creede & Cripple C.	.02
Horn Silver	1.25	Golden Fleece	.23
Iron Silver	.45	Isabella	.22
Julia Consolidated	.01	Mollie Gibson	.24
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	Mount Rosa	.12
La Crosse	.16	Pharmacist	.05
Leadville Con	.11	Portland	.90
		Specimen	.02
		Union	.10
		Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002¾	Golden Fleece	.20¼
Havana	.75	Jefferson	.04¼
Lagonda	.15⅞	Justine	.02⅝
Rocky Mountain	.05	Lillie	.91
Waldorf	.03⅛	Mount Rosa	.12¼
Alamo	.02	Old Gold	.003
Anaconda	.42	Portland	.99¼
Cripple C. Con	.08⅞	Sentinel	.005¼
Cannon Ball	.004½	Union	.11⅞
Garfield Con	.14¾		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 26.—A new high-price record was reached by Boston and Montana to-day in a rise of 3¼, to 201. Street rumor is all pervading that an increased dividend or an extra dividend is coming. It is said Montana is able to pay $16 per annum, and that the next quarterly payment is quite likely to be $4. Tamarack increased its semi-annual dividend to-day, declaring $4, against $3 at each of the four preceding semi-annual declarations. Stock rose from 159 to 162. Other copper shares were strong. Baltic gained 1¼, to 14¾; Old Dominion, ¾, to 27, and Osceola, ¾, to 46¾, the others holding firm. Osceola closed at 46½, and Old Dominion at 26¼. Nearly 5,000 shares of Montana changed hands in the morning trading. Reaction to 199⅝ was recorded on realizing in the afternoon.

Butte managed to gain ¼, to 24¼, but could not hold it, receding to 24⅛. Allouez was up ¼, to 3⅝, with 4,400 shares traded in on the morning dealings. A rise of 4, to 55, took place in Illinois Steel. Mergenthaler was up 2 more, at 152, and Bell Telephone 2 more, at 265. The general list held firm throughout, and trading was broader and more buoyant than before in weeks.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	221	222
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	162	—
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	117½	118
Fitchburg pf.	..	100
Old Colony	189	191
West End	82½	83½
West End pf.	103½	104

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	—	4
Allouez	—	3⅝
Arnold	14½	15
Atlantic	26¼	27
Boston & Cripple Creek	—	.12½
Boston & Montana	199⅝	199¾
Butte & Boston	24¼	24½
Calumet & Hecla	547½	552
Centennial	14½	14¾
Franklin	10½	11
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	—
Osceola	46½	46¾
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5½
Quincy	111	113
Santa Ysabel	4¾	5
Tamarack	161	162
Tecumseh	1½	2
Wolverine	21½	22

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	263	269
Dominion Coal	23⅝	24
Dominion Coal pf.	108	110
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	68½	69
General Electric	36¼	36½
General Electric pf.	90	95
Illinois Steel	53½	54½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22	22½
Mexican Telephone	..	.75
New England Telephone	126	130
Philadelphia Company	31½	33
Pullman Palace Car	189	190
United States Oil	..	13⅞
United States Rubber	20¼	20⅜
Westinghouse Electric	22	23
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26¼	26¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The market was devoid of interest to-day, and few stocks were traded in. Prices held fairly firm. Choctaw common was again the feature. It opened slightly higher, and later, on good buying, rose to 16⅞. The preferred moved in sympathy. There was little done in the steam railroad stocks. Pennsylvania was firm around 58 and Lehigh Valley at 22½. United Gas Improvement was not as active as it had been, but the price was firm. Marsden was steady at 6@6¼. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was fractionally lower at 13½; the bonds, however, were in active demand and higher. There was a better tone to the trading in the street railway stocks, and they showed slight gains.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	22½	23
Northern Pacific Com. t. ctfs.	26¼	26⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	66⅜	66¾
Pennsylvania	58	58¼
Reading t. ctfs.	9⅞	9⅞
Reading 1st pf.	22⅝	23
St. Paul	98⅞	99
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅛	3⅝
Met. Railway	159	160
Philadelphia Traction	82⅝	83
Baltimore Con	23	23½
Union Traction	15⅝	16
Electric Storage	22	23
Electric Storage pf.	24	25
United Gas Imp.	103½	103⅝
Welsbach Light	43	43½
New Jersey Traction	47½	48
Am. R. E. L.	3⅝	3⅞
Marsden	6	6½
Choctaw	16⅝	16¾
Choctaw pf	34	34½
Penn. Manufacturing 5s pf.	13¼	13⅝
Reading G. 4s	83½	84
Elec. & P. 4s	83⅝	83⅞
Equitable G. 5s	104½	104⅝
Phil. Elec. T. C. 5s	91	91½
Con. T., Pittsburg	14½	14¾
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf.	45⅝	46½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Biscuit common opened at 28, and, after a few sales at 27⅞, recovered to 28⅜, closing at 28⅛; the preferred opened at 88⅛, advanced to 88¼, dropped to 88, and closed there, after touching 88⅜ once more. Metropolitan 5s, receipts, brought 53, and the 5 per cent. bonds 53½ at the opening and 54½ at the close. Lake Street Elevated was firm around 12⅜. Diamond Match opened at 137¼ and closed at 137. West Chicago sold down from 92¼ to 92 at the close, and North Chicago sold, second account, for 200¼.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	136½
National Biscuit Co. com.	28⅛
National Biscuit Co. pf.	88
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	7½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	33¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	8
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	34
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	30
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	49½
International Packing Co.	18
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chi. City Railway	245
N. Chi. St. Railroad	198
W. Chi. St. Railroad	91½
South Side Elevated Railroad	59½
Lake St. Elevated	12⅜
Lake St. Elevated, tr. ctfs.	10½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.10	.10
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.10	.08
Best & Belcher	.30	.28
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.25	.16
Challenge Con	.24	.07
Chollar	.17	.16
Confidence	.33	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.54	.50
Crown Point	.11	.08
Gould & Curry	.22	.19
Hale & Norcross	.86	.86
Justice	.08	.08
Mexican	.20	.19
Occidental Con	.60	.50
Ophir	.39	.37
Overman	.08	.07
Potosi	.20	.20
Savage	.11	.10
Sierra Nevada	.54	.55
Silver Hill	.05	.05
Standard	1.50	*1.50
Union Con	.10	.10
Utah Con	.04	..
Yellow Jacket	.22	.22

*Asked.

Silver bars, 57⅝; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46¾; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraphic, 75.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2	2⅛
Anaconda	52⅝	54	42½	53
Anchoria	75	85	72	80
Argentum	25½	26½	26	26½
Battle Mountain	18½	19½	18½	19
Consolidated	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
El Paso	7	7½	6½	6¾
Elkton	90⅝	90½	81½	82
Gibson	24	25	24⅞	25
Gold Coin	90	91½	91	91⅝
Gold King	51½	60	52	58
Golden Fleece	20	28	20	28
Garfield Con	14¼	14¾	14¼	14½
Isabella	23	24½	23⅞	24
Jefferson	4¼	5	4½	5
Lillie	88	90	89½	91
Matoa	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
Moon Anchor	73½	74	73⅛	73¼
Pharmacist	5	5½	5	5¼
Portland	98	99⅞	99	99¼
Rawlings	15⅞	16⅞	15½	16½
Rosa	12⅝	13	12⅞	15
Union	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞	11¼
Work	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Mercantile	167
Central National	160	New Amsterdam	245
Chatham	290	New York	220
City	1050	New York County	800
Commerce	200	Phenix	90
Continental	125	Seaboard National	175
Garfield National	350	Second National	450
German-American	112	Seventh National	110
Greenwich	165	West Side	275
Irving	147½		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Orris K. Eldredge of the dry goods firm of Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co. of this city and Boston was yesterday elected a Director in the Merchants' National Bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jacob Wendell.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Four hundred and thirty-two (432) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

289	9516	13522	17191	31649	38776	45827
308	9560	13526	17277	32365	38792	46694
318	9615	13527	17286	32903	38796	46719
868	9636	13580	17300	33500	38859	46784
418	9961	13585	17305	33579	39140	47119
718	10147	13587	17346	33671	39191	47334
1292	10292	13611	17351	33729	39264	47463
1298	10564	13613	17396	33782	39347	47472
2520	10588	13614	17453	33803	39382	47583
3240	10598	13619	17470	33835	39389	47589
3747	10614	13681	17895	34024	39433	47787
3898	10666	13711	18316	34153	39504	47876
3916	10693	13736	18346	34184	39536	47880
3920	11060	13737	18363	34309	39567	47929
3937	11289	13908	18484	34492	39639	47931
3956	11494	13924	18687	34739	39763	48023
4110	11550	14068	18690	34994	39769	48136
4117	11603	14093	18698	35252	39797	48389
4173	11607	14096	18699	35387	39800	48523
4587	11650	14098	18735	35894	39821	48612
4814	11781	14242	18736	36670	40012	48920
5668	11788	14250	18758	36771	41307	49328
5960	11801	14366	18897	37103	41320	49353
6019	11823	14461	18927	37130	41323	49806
6213	11841	14480	18947	37132	41324	49820
6231	11938	14497	18978	37136	41325	49911
6478	11976	14541	18988	37245	41420	49916
6479	12014	14633	19035	37282	41480	49919
6683	12048	14698	19146	37387	41481	49924
6699	12061	14699	19190	37431	41511	49928
6712	12112	14847	19220	37433	41689	49930
6724	12120	14849	19248	37472	41711	49964
6809	12409	14859	19578	37543	41761	50170
6810	12449	14866	19604	37547	41981	50198
6967	12475	14870	19619	37552	41984	50287
6987	12492	15047	19628	37577	41988	50556
7063	12494	15068	19630	37765	41990	50944
7257	12495	15131	20018	37808	41991	50987
7276	12497	15250	20044	37825	41998	50989
7360	12515	15265	20256	37827	42000	51025
7379	12520	15392	20269	37838	42018	51124
7528	12521	15397	20270	37843	42020	51263
7766	12523	15399	20640	37848	42062	51337
7956	12524	15538	20641	37850	42065	51517
8042	12534	15567	20642	37852	42187	51872
8047	12535	15568	20648	37856	42193	52074
8180	12873	15622	20672	37875	42298	52117
8239	12906	15630	20914	37905	42335	52118
8407	12934	15691	21144	37907	42411	52123
8417	12935	15828	21622	37910	43154	52164
8654	13074	15965	21680	37912	43301	52280
8722	13085	15969	28711	37915	43553	52767
8730	13144	15981	28918	38307	44016	52825
8764	13200	16038	29020	38587	44100	53060
8814	13201	16046	29344	38624	44175	53206
8957	13213	16064	30038	38698	44287	53210
8968	13518	16391	30233	38702	44288	53298
9037	13514	16553	30254	38705	44335	53305
9381	13515	16718	30294	38718	44337	53306
9417	13516	16852	30321	38719	44842	53316
9467	13519	16900	31568	38721	44906	
9468	13521	17002	31644	38723	45632	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due July 1, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, MAY 13, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and thirty-two (432) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York;
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company;
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
35 Wall Street, New York, May 18, 1898.

A semi-annual dividend of one per cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable on and after June 1st, 1898, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co., 120 Broadway, New York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books on May 16th, 1898. The transfer books will reopen Thursday, June 2d, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Union Trust Company. JOSEPH HELLEN, Treasurer.

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.
New York, May 27, 1898.

The coupons due June 1, 1898, on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New York City.

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.
By A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall St., New York, May 12, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable June 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from June 1 to June 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company,
N. Y. Office, 27 William St., May 17, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 26) of One Per Cent., payable June 2, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on May 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened June 7.

C. J. NOURSE, Secretary.

Texas and Pacific Railway Co. Coupon Notice.

Coupon No. 21 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due June 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, May 20th, 1898.

The Coupons due June 1st, 1898, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company will be paid at maturity, at the Fourth National Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, May 23, 1898.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this bank on Monday, June 6, 1898.

Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MRS. PULLMAN'S DOWER RIGHT.

She Will Receive More Than Under the Provisions of the Will.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Mrs. George M. Pullman has renounced the terms of her husband's will and chosen her dower right. The share which, under the dower arrangement, will fall to her is conceded to be materially greater than under the provisions of the will.

She will secure a one-third life interest in all the Pullman realty and one-third of the personal property absolutely. By the latter alone it is estimated that she will receive more than $3,000,000.

Consolidated Exchange Nominations.

The nomination of the regular ticket for officers of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, to be voted on June 13, are: President—Charles George Wilson; First Vice President—Thomas L. Watson; Second Vice President—A. W. Peters; Treasurer—John Stanton; Chairman—William H. Lewis; Directors, to serve two years—A. R. Hawley, R. M. Knapp, C. C. Jacobus, C. H. Van Buren, R. Schalk, H. E. Montgomery, H. C. Romaine, C. E. Thornburn, M. H. Wagar, and S. A. Luther; Director, to serve one year—W. G. Brady; Trustees of Gratuity Fund, five years—S. F. Strong, H. Plummer; Arbitration Committee—Thomas A. Ennis, William P. Eager, W. J. Currie, H. L. Brazeau, W. Jenks Merrit, W. T. Callaway, and W. J. Alpers; Nominating Committee—S. H. Clark, C. C. Brown, W. G. Powers, A. S. Barnes, S. Salamon, C. T. Ives, and F. H. Nightingale.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The Federal Court of Appeals has handed down a decision upholding the finding of the lower court in the case of the Continental Trust Company of New York against the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railway Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, May 26, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
22¼	22½	10	American Cotton Oil..	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	......
73½	75½	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	74	74	74	74	......
27⅞	28⅜	1,153	Am. Malting Co......	27½	28⅜	27½	28¼	+1⅛
78	78½	30	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	......
12⅝	12¾	8,960	American Spirits Mfg.	12½	12⅞	12½	12½	+ ¼
33	33¼	2,880	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	32½	33¼	32½	32⅞	+ ½
137⅞	138	15,057	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	137½	138⅜	137⅜	138	+ ½
113½	114	145	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113½	113⅞	113½	113½	......
108¼	108⅜	12,865	American Tobacco ...	107½	109	107½	108½	+ ¼
12½	12⅝	235	At., T. & S. F.........	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
31⅝	31⅞	8,095	At., T. & S. F. pf..	32	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	+ ¼
18½	19	1,075	Baltimore & Ohio.....	18½	19⅛	18½	18⅞	+ ⅝
6⅝	6⅞	395	B. & O. Southw. pf....	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	− ¼
3¼	3½	13,740	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	......
41⅝	41¾	2,165	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	42½	42½	41⅝	41½	+ ¼
119	120½	216	Brooklyn Union Gas..	120½	120½	120	120	− ⅜
52⅜	52⅝	550	Canada Southern	52	52⅜	52	52⅜	− ⅛
14	14½	300	Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	+2
21⅝	21⅞	1,210	Chesapeake & Ohio......	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	......
102	102½	10,921	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	102	102⅜	101½	102	......
53	54½	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill....	54½	54½	54½	54½	+3½
108	109	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	108	108	108	108	......
14½	14⅝	8,325	Chicago Great West ..	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ¼
23	24⅜	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	24	24	24	24	+ ⅜
9½	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.....	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
30	34	450	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31	32	29½	32	+4
98¾	98⅞	33,191	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	99	99½	98⅝	98⅞	+ ¼
148	149	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	148	148	148	148	+1
128¼	128⅝	3,160	Chicago & Northw...	128¼	129⅛	128	128	......
170½	172½	50	Chi. & Northw. pf....	172	172	172	172	......
103⅜	103⅞	30,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102⅛	104⅛	102⅛	103⅜	+1⅞
34¾	35	435	C., C., C. & St. L.....	35⅛	35⅛	35	35	......
..	..	5	C., C., C. & St. L. pf...	78	78	78	78	......
15	15¼	1,800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
..	..	50	Colorado Midland pf..	16½	16½	16½	16½	......
21	24	5	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf..	22	22	22	22	......
191½	191¾	1,545	Consolidated Gas	193	193	191½	191½	−2½
35	35½	100	Consolidated Ice	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅜
47¼	47⅝	713	Denver & R. G. pf....	47⅝	47⅝	47½	47½	......
63⅝	64¼	400	Eastern Elevator	63⅞	64	63⅞	64	+ ⅛
12⅝	13	307	Erie	13	13	13	13	− ¼
35⅝	36	1,125	Erie 1st pf............	35½	36⅜	35½	35⅝	......
36½	36½	410	General Electric	36½	36½	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
171½	173	1,710	Great Northern pf......	168	171	168	171	+4
19⅝	19¾	670	Hawaiian Sugar	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅜
104¼	104⅝	316	Illinois Central	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅝
54	55	2,621	Illinois Steel Co.......	53½	55¼	53½	54	+3½
47¼	47¾	615	Laclede Gas	47½	47½	46¾	47	− ⅜
72	73	142	Lake Erie & West pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	− ¾
54⅞	55⅛	3,930	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅞	55⅜	54⅞	55	+ ⅜
105⅝	105⅝	16,566	Manhattan Con	106⅝	107⅞	105⅛	105⅝	−1
159½	159¾	9,098	Metropolitan St. Ry..	161¼	162	159	159	−1½
104½	105	413	Michigan Central	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	− ⅛
28	28¼	800	Minn. & St. Louis......	27½	28	27½	28	+ ½
58	59	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	58	58½	58	58½	+ ⅜
72½	73	1,190	Minnesota Iron	73	73½	72½	72½	− ½
35	35¼	160	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35	35	35	35	− ¼
35¼	35½	7,255	Missouri Pacific	35¼	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅜
33	33½	200	National Lead Co.....	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33¼	− ¼
105¾	108	25	National Lead Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	......
20½	21½	450	National Linseed Oil..	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	− ⅜
95	96	170	New Jersey Central..	96	96	96	96	− ⅜
35½	36½	950	New York Air Brake.	35¾	36¼	35⅜	36¼	+ ½
116½	116¾	4,655	New York Central ...	117	117⅞	116½	116½	− ¼
190	..	58	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	190	192	189¾	192	......
51¼	51½	230	Norfolk & West. pf...	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
5⅝	5¾	200	North American	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	......
26½	26¾	2,625	Northern Pacific	26⅝	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ¼
66	66¼	4,490	Northern Pacific pf...	66¼	66½	66¼	66⅜	+ ½
4	5	50	Ontario Mining........	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	......
15¼	15½	210	Ontario & Western...	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ¼
51½	53	100	Oregon R. & Nav......	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
72	75	200	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	72	72	72	72	+1½
27½	28	1,210	Pacific Mail...........	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27⅞	− ⅛
116⅝	116¾	4,050	Pennsylvania R. R....	116½	116¾	116	116½	+ ⅜
1¾	2	425	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
98⅛	98⅜	11,440	People's Gas, Chicago.	98¼	98⅝	97⅞	98⅛	+ ⅜
42¾	43	100	P., C., C. & St. L....	43	43	43	43	− ⅛
63	66	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	65½	65½	65½	65½	+1½
189¼	190½	1,590	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	189¼	190	189⅛	189½	+ ¼
18¾	18⅞	160	Reading	19	19	19	19	......
45½	45¾	1,270	Reading 1st pf........	45⅝	46	45⅝	45⅝	− ⅛
23	23¼	600	Reading 2d pf..........	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	......
61½	62	130	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ⅛
29⅛	29½	550	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	− ¼
4⅞	5¼	15	St. Louis Southw	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	......
140	142	235	St. P., Minn. & Man.	140	140	140	140	+1
78½	79¼	955	St. Paul & Omaha....	79½	79½	78½	78½	− ⅞
16	17	750	Southern Pacific	15½	16⅜	15½	16⅜	+1⅛
8½	8¾	255	Southern Railway ...	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
30¼	30½	8,605	Southern Railway pf..	30	30⅝	30	30½	+ ½
6¼	6⅝	102	Standard R. & T......	6½	6½	6½	6½	− ¼
25½	25¾	695	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅛
11⅛	11¼	125	Texas Pacific	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
177½	180	235	Third Avenue	178	178	178	178	+ ½
..	..	100	Twin City R. T........	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	23⅜	1,480	Union Pacific	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
58⅝	59	16,866	Union Pacific pf......	58⅞	59½	58⅝	58⅞	+ ¼
7½	7¾	475	U. P., D. & G., t. r...	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
8½	8¾	2,060	United States Leather.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
68¼	68½	1,550	U. S. Leather pf......	68¾	68¾	68¼	68½	+ ⅜
20½	20¾	1,010	United States Rubber.	21⅛	21⅜	20½	20½	− ⅜
78	78¼	996	U. S. Rubber pf......	78½	78½	78	78½	......
7¼	7½	100	Wabash	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	......
19¾	19⅞	2,350	Wabash pf............	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	......
91	91¼	2,039	Western Union Tel....	91¼	91⅜	91⅛	91¼	......
2¾	3	625	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
11	13	260	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	− ¼
Sales.....		277,855						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip
11,000.................. 89¾
1,000.................. 89½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000.................. 83½
4,000.................. 83⅝
3,000.................. 84
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
5,000.................. 64⅛
23,000.................. 64¼
40,000.................. 64⅜
40,000.................. 64¼
10,000.................. 64⅛
22,000.................. 64⅛
11,000.................. 64¼
10,000.................. 64
2,000.................. 64⅛
25,000.................. 64¼
Gen 4s
54,000.................. 90½
20,000.................. 90⅜
50,000.................. 90½
2,000.................. 90⅜
9,000.................. 90½
44,000.................. 90⅜
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
2,000.................. 106¼
B & O Southwn 1st, Guaranteed
10,000s20f.................. 99½
6,000.................. 99½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr 5s
11,000.................. 95
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
4,000.................. 114½
Canada So 1st 5s
22,000.................. 110⅛
Cent Ga Ry 3d Inc
1,000.................. 5
Cent of N J Gen 5s
1,000.................. 113½
1,000.................. 113
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
5,000.................. 80¼
2,000c.................. 80⅛
6,000.................. 80¼
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000.................. 112½
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Cons 4s
7,000.................. 102½
Chic, B & Q Con 7s
1,000.................. 117
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
6,000.................. 105
1,000.................. 106
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
5,000.................. 109¾
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
1,000.................. 104⅞
Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 6s
1,000.................. 103
Chic & Northwestern, S F Deb 5s, 1933
1,000.................. 115¼
Chic & N W Ext 4s
2,000.................. 104½
Chic & Northwestern 25-year Deb 5s
1,000.................. 108
2,000.................. 108½
Chic, R I & Pac Gen 4s
7,000.................. 104½
Chic, R I & Pac 6s
3,000.................. 131
C, St P, M & O Cons
5,000.................. 135½
Chic Term Tran 4s
15,000.................. 84⅞
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s
20,000.................. 99½
C, C, C & Ind Cons
25,000.................. 135½
Col Midland 2-4s
10,000.................. 56
Detroit City Gas 5s
2,000.................. 92¾
5,000.................. 93
8,000.................. 92¾
18,000.................. 93
8,000.................. 93¼
5,000.................. 93½
1,000.................. 93¾
5,000.................. 94
2,000.................. 93⅞
5,000.................. 93⅞
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
2,000.................. 108½
1,000.................. 109
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s
2,000.................. 116½
22,000.................. 117
8,000.................. 117¼
17,000.................. 118
Erie 1st Con 7s
20,000.................. 142¼
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
3,000s20f.................. 72
2,000.................. 72
Erie 4s Prior Bds
26,000.................. 90
1,000.................. 90¼
5,000.................. 90⅜
5,000.................. 90½

Escan & L Sup 1st
1,000.................. 107¾
Evans & T H Gen 5s
8,000.................. 85½
Flint & Pere Marq, Port Huron Div 5s
10,000.................. 90
Ft Wth & D C 1st
1,000s3.................. 72¾
2,000.................. 72¾
1,000.................. 72½
1,000.................. 72¾
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
8,000.................. 93
Ga Pac 1st 6s
5,000.................. 121
Green Bay & W Deb B
5,000.................. 5
H & Tex Cen Gen 4s
9,000.................. 79¾
14,000.................. 80
10,000.................. 80½
Int & Gt N 3d Mtge
1,000.................. 54
2,000.................. 55
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000.................. 102
Kanawha & Mich 4s
1,000.................. 76
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
1,000.................. 68½
4,000.................. 68
5,000.................. 68½
Kings Co Elev 1st
15,000.................. 40
3,000.................. 41
L S & Mich So 3½s
35,000.................. 104½
Louisville & Nashville, Nash, Fla & Shef 1st
1,000s20f.................. 90¾
1,000s30f.................. 91
Louisville & Nashville, N O & Mob 1st
2,000.................. 123¼
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
25,000s20f.................. 93½
Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000.................. 118
Mex Inter 1st 4s
5,000.................. 73¼
5,000.................. 73½
Midland of N J 1st
1,000.................. 119
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s
5,000.................. 113½
Milwaukee & St Paul, Chic & Mo River 5s
1,000.................. 115
4,000.................. 116
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
2,000.................. 103¾
1,000.................. 104
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000.................. 89
2,000.................. 89⅛
8,000.................. 89¼
10,000.................. 89⅛
10,000.................. 89¼
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
12,000.................. 61¾
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s
21,000.................. 99¾
10,000.................. 99⅝
30,000.................. 99½
Mo Pac Trust 5s
10,000.................. 77½
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s
1,000.................. 78
5,000.................. 78¼
22,000.................. 78
Morris & E Con Gtd
5,000.................. 142½
Nash, C & St L Con
5,000.................. 102
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
24,000.................. 103½
1,000.................. 104
N Y, N H & H 4s, Cons Deb Certfs
8,000.................. 152
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
2,000.................. 98½
N Y, Sus & Wn 1st, Refunding 5s
1,000.................. 105
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
1,000.................. 81
10,000.................. 80¾
7,000.................. 80⅞
North Pacific 1st 6s
2,000c.................. 115½
Nor Pacific Gen Lien 3s
11,000.................. 60¾
27,000.................. 60⅞
500.................. 61
67,000.................. 60⅞
15,000.................. 60¾
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
5,000.................. 98
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
7,000.................. 103
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
1,000.................. 116

Oregon R & Nav 4s
5,000.................. 95⅝
5,000.................. 95⅞
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
84,000.................. 103¼
Inc A 5s
12,000.................. 69¼
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000.................. 124
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s
2,000.................. 116
People's G & C Chic 2d Gtd 6s
500.................. 106
Reading Co Gen 4s
1,000.................. 84
30,000.................. 83⅞
10,000.................. 84
5,000b3.................. 84
25,000.................. 83⅞
Rio Grande Wn 1st
22,000.................. 85
3,000s3.................. 85
5,000.................. 85½
St J & G I 2-3-4s
10,000.................. 74½
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 4½s
5,000.................. 107½
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
10,000.................. 93¾
3,000.................. 93⅞
5,000.................. 94
10,000.................. 93⅝
2,000.................. 94
8,000.................. 93⅞
St L & San Fran 4s
1,000.................. 75¾
St L & S F G M 5s
4,000.................. 103½
5,000.................. 103⅝
1,000s20f.................. 103½
St L & S F G M 6s
2,000.................. 118
St L & San Fr 2d, Class B
7,000.................. 113½
St L Southwn 1st
5,000.................. 73
1,000.................. 72⅞
St Paul, Min & Man Cons 6s, Reduced to 4½s
8,000.................. 106⅝
St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Cent 6s
4,000s20f.................. 125
San An & Ar P 4s
14,000.................. 61½
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated
10,000.................. 96
Southern Ry 1st 5s
7,000.................. 92⅝
114,000.................. 92¾
5,000.................. 92⅞
Standard R & T 6s
5,000.................. 70
Standard R & T Inc
2,000.................. 16¾
11,000.................. 15½
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
4,000s10f.................. 103⅝
12,000.................. 104
4,000.................. 103¾
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
7,000.................. 84¼
10,000.................. 84⅜
Tol & O C 5s, Wn Div
1,000s10f.................. 100¾
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs
21,000.................. 84
Union Pacific 4s
122,000.................. 93¾
500.................. 93⅞
61,000.................. 93¾
2,000.................. 93½
3,000.................. 93¾
3,000.................. 93⅞
500.................. 94
49,000.................. 93⅞
Un Pac Col Tr 4½s, Trust Co Certfs
20,000.................. 45
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
5,000.................. 58
25,000.................. 58¼
4,000.................. 58⅛
30,000.................. 58
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000.................. 107¾
2,000.................. 108
1,000.................. 107⅞
Wabash 2d 5s
58,000.................. 82¼
West Shore Gtd 4s
10,000.................. 106
Wheeling & L E 1st, Wheeling Div
10,000.................. 90
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
1,000.................. 41½
1,000.................. 41⅞
1,000.................. 41⅝

Total sales $2,168,000

The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Del. & Hud.	108½	109¼	Nat. Starch	6	7½
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109¼	Del., L. & W.	152	154	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83
4s, c., 1907	111	111½	Den. & R. G.	11	13	Nat. St. 2d pf.	19	30
4s, r., 1925	121¼	122¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	14¾	15½	New Cent. C.	7	8
4s, c., 1925	121¾	122¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	30	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
5s, r., 1904	110⅝	111⅝	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
5s, c., 1904	110⅝	111⅝	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32⅜	34½
Currency 6s, 1899	103½	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	130	Norfolk So.	60	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	107	110	Nor. & West.	13⅝	15½
Dist. Col. 3-65s	113½	..	Eighth Avenue	325	335	Oregon Imp., all in paid	28	30
			Erie 2d pf.	16½	18	Oregon S. L.	29	29¾
Adams Express	100	102	Ev. & T. H.	25	27	Penn. Coal	330	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	52	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
American Coal	100	140	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	11	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Pitts. & West. pf.	5	7
Am. Express	127	130	Homestake	48	..	Quicksilver	1¾	2½
Am. T. & C.	..	93	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	100	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Am. Tobacco pf.	117	120	Iowa Central	9¼	9¾	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Ann Arbor	11¾	13½	Iowa Cent. pf.	30¾	31½	R., W. & O.	119	122
Ann Arbor pf.	38	39	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rio Grande W.	24	25
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	K. C., P. & G.	16	17	Rio Gr. W. pf.	63¾	64½
Brunswick Co.	6¼	7½	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7½
Brunswick new	7½	8	K. & D. M.	3	4	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	57¼	58½
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½	K. & D. M. pf.	14	16	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	20	20½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	63	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7½
Bur., C. R. & N.	..	80	King. & Pem.	2½	10	St. L. S. W. pf.	10⅝	11
Canadian Pacific	84½	84¾	Laclede Gas pf.	89	91	St. P. & Duluth	..	25
Chi. & Alton	159	..	L. E. & W.	15	16	St. P. & D. pf.	..	85
Chi. & Alton pf.	167	..	Lake Shore	189	190	St. P. & O. pf.	149	152
Chi. Gt. W., A.	32	33	Lake Shore certfs.	189	190	Sil. bullion certfs.	57⅞	58½
Chi. Term. & Tr.	9	9¼	Long Island	45	55	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Chi. T. & Tr. pf.	29¼	30	Manhattan Beach	3	6	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Clev., L. & W. pf.	47	49	Md. Coal pf.	47	52	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Mexican Central	4½	5¼	U. S. Express	40	44
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	117	120
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1¾	2¼	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	87	88¾	West Chi. St.	..	92½
Col. Fuel & Iron	21½	22½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	Wis. Central	2	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..	Wis. Central pf.	3	8
Col. & H. Coal, all in paid	6	6½	Mo., K. & T.	11¼	11½			
Col., H. V. & T.	6	6½	Mobile & Ohio	28	29			
Com. Cable	160	180	Morris & Essex	171	174			
Consol. Coal	40	45						
Consol. Ice pf.	87½	90						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
26,420	Am. Sugar Refs.	137⅞	138¼	137½	138
120	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
980	Am. Tobacco	108	108⅝	107⅞	108¼
660	A., T. & S. F. pf.	32⅛	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝
280	Brook. R. T.	42½	42½	41⅞	41⅞
1,200	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8,030	C., B. & Qy.	102¼	102⅝	101⅝	102
14,740	C., M. & St. P.	99	99½	98⅞	99
17,810	C., R. I. & Pac.	102⅛	104⅛	102⅛	103⅜
10	Consol. Gas	193⅛	193⅛	193⅛	193⅛
10	Chi. & Northw.	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
20	Ches. & Ohio	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
10	Gen. Electric	36½	36½	36½	36½
1,650	Louis. & Nash.	55	55⅛	54⅞	55
4,810	Manhattan	106¾	107¼	105⅝	105⅝
3,280	Mo. Pacific	35⅛	35⅝	35	35⅝
200	N. Y. Central	117	117	116⅞	116⅞
30	Nor. Pacific	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
330	Nor. Pac. pf.	66¼	66⅜	66¼	66¼
30	Pacific Mail	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
20	Pennsylvania	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
3,010	People's Gas	98¼	98⅝	97⅞	98⅛
120	Reading	19	19	18⅞	19
100	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	46	46
230	Southern pf.	30	30½	30	30½
60	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
150	Union Pacific	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜
1,060	Union Pac. pf.	59⅛	59⅛	59	59
160	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅞	68⅞	68¼	68¼
20	Wabash pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
240	West. Union	91¼	91½	91¼	91¼
85,790					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	A., T. & S.F. gen.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	64	64¼	64	64¼
3,000	N. J. Cent. 5s	113	113	113	113
5,000	Tex. Pac. 1st	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
20,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	84½	84⅜	84¼	84⅜
2,000	Wabash 2d	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
$53,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week May	$30,603	$28,259	$24,063
From July 1	1,562,179	1,441,811	1,486,082
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
3d week May	$145,073	$106,675	$103,181
From July 1	6,425,372	5,174,856	4,809,994
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,547	6,444	6,444
3d week May	$511,000	$469,000	$407,000
From Jan. 1	8,690,704	6,994,963	7,910,657
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
3d week May	$198,986	$196,751	$192,917
From July 1	10,405,765	9,582,319	9,141,759
CHICAGO & EAST ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
3d week May	$88,100	$72,600	$71,400
From July 1	3,247,936	2,894,044	3,672,164
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
3d week May	$27,807	$24,687	$28,480
From July 1	1,351,644	1,041,824	498,825
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
3d week May	$5,602	$4,838	$5,221
From July 1	294,158	247,587	280,808
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
3d week May	$24,951	$18,731	$17,517
From July 1	1,103,994	908,424	1,098,211
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	648	637
3d week May	$49,677	$45,966	$47,249
From Jan. 1	1,115,950	1,034,836	1,053,952
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
3d week May	$10,537	$9,549	*$988
From Jan. 1	203,664	178,002	*25,662
*Increase.			
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
3d week May	$65,413	$61,336	$65,250
From Jan. 1	1,301,222	1,243,778	1,311,446
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,956
3d week May	$431,535	$378,020	$361,195
From July 1	19,452,732	18,148,556	18,241,200
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
3d week May	$62,906	$69,783	$68,570
From July 1	3,501,196	3,432,708	3,290,652
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
3d week May	$15,796	$16,489	$14,660
From Jan. 1	329,894	326,906	323,637
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,162	1,328	1,328
3d week May	$132,482	$116,863	......
From July 1	6,127,236	5,278,166	......
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,228	1,223	1,228
3d week May	$67,000	$74,900	$67,600
From July 1	4,810,736	4,337,147	4,484,113
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, (exclusive of Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	4,827	4,803	4,752
3d week May	$487,679	$337,781	$307,037
From July 1	18,510,205	17,179,417	17,466,496
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, (Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	330	330	330
3d week May	$27,460	$24,053	......
From July 1	1,404,295	1,214,916	......
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	367
3d week May	$34,835	$35,862	$27,554
From Jan. 1	649,110	616,450	672,708
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
3d week May	$27,950	$17,788	$27,640
From July 1	1,240,540	1,006,349	1,242,690
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
3d week May	$101,580	$74,317	$87,692
From July 1	4,350,658	3,696,914	3,863,667
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for April—			
Gross earnings	3,221,988	2,784,381	2,203,270
Op. expenses	2,414,554	2,304,807	1,644,949
Net earnings	798,434	479,574	558,821
Prop. exp. to gross	74½	82⅝	74⅝
Taxes and rentals	143,789	174,270	162,887
Balance	654,645	305,304	395,934
For ten months—			
Gross earnings	32,924,129	28,111,998	24,580,912
Net earnings	9,226,436	7,403,319	6,018,000
Balance	7,803,400	5,673,506	......
CLEVE., CANTON & SOUTHERN for April—			
Gross earnings	57,047	55,457	60,021
Op. expenses	47,979	54,414	47,171
Net earnings	9,068	1,042	12,850
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	566,477	574,916	578,772
Op. expenses	455,543	481,823	447,739
Net earnings	110,933	93,093	131,063

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$208,869,826
Gold reserve	173,285,502
Net silver	8,903,627
United States notes in the Treasury	29,837,961
Treasury notes of 1890	1,737,208
Total receipts this day	1,135,246
Total receipts this month	26,012,414
Total receipts this year	366,939,365
Total expenditures this day	1,913,000
Total expenditures this month	40,828,000
Total expenditures this year	388,511,195
Deposits in National banks	28,482,068
National bank notes received for redemption	168,460
Government receipts from customs	447,469
Internal revenue	622,282
Miscellaneous	65,494

NEW CORPORATIONS.

J. L. & M. Jacobs Company of New York City, to deal in silk fabrics; capital stock, $15,000. Directors—Jacob L. Jacobs, Mark Jacobs, and Samuel J. Lyon, Brooklyn; Maurice B. Ripinsky, New York City.

Albany Construction Company of Albany, to carry on a general contracting business; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Charles E. Bibber, Malden, Mass.; Richard Schermerhorn, Brooklyn; J. Sheldon Frost, Albany.

Pulvola Chemical Company of Manhattan, New York City; capital stock, $30,000. Directors—Charles Roome Parmele and Edward A. Parmele, New York City; Paul H. Fairchild and James P. Millwood, Brooklyn.

Chemical Charcoal Company of Buffalo; capital stock, $3,000. Directors—Fred F. Dye, Frank Hossendopp, John H. L. Schwartz, William E. Plummer, Jr., John Rebholz, John O. Chabot, and Joseph Gemmel, Buffalo.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ELIZA A. ARNOLD.—Judge Schuchman of the City Court has appointed Charles E. Schaffner receiver of rents of 884 and 886 Third Avenue, in a suit brought against Eliza A. Arnold by Frederick K. Porter.

MARGARET McCARTHY, (THOMAS FARRELL.)—Schedules of Margaret McCarthy, who did business under the style of Thomas Farrell, dealer in builders' hardware, formerly at 2,257 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $4,231; nominal assets, $2,677; actual assets, $2,627.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TILE COMPANY.—Maurice D. Barry has been appointed receiver for the German-American Tile Company of 57 East Fifty-ninth Street, by Judge Cohen of the Supreme Court, in the proceedings brought by the directors for the dissolution of the corporation.

LANE STEAM PACKING COMPANY.—Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Albert C. Latimer receiver of the business carried on under the style of the Lane Steam Packing Company, dealer in packing and supplies at 83 Maiden Lane, on the application of William H. Caffrey, in a suit which he brought against his partner, Rodney Lane, for a dissolution of the firm and an accounting. Messrs. Lane and Latimer formed a copartnership under the style of the Lane Steam Packing Company on Dec. 13, 1895, which they continued until Feb. 8 last, when Mr. Latimer sold out his interest to Mr. Caffrey for $2,000.

HAWLEY BOX & LUMBER COMPANY.—The Hawley Box & Lumber Company of 40 Gold Street is unable to meet maturing obligations, and Frederick K. Day has been appointed receiver by Judge Stover on the application of Henry N. Doolittle, President of the company, who holds 310 out of 400 shares of stock. The receiver was appointed on the ground that the company is insolvent, and being a New Jersey corporation was liable to attachment. The receivership was to prevent a sacrifice of the assets and to prevent preferences by attachment. The liabilities are $38,144, and assets estimated at $25,000 in plant, machinery, manufactured boxes, and raw materials. The receiver is authorized to continue the business to work up the unmanufactured stock. The company was incorporated July 23, 1888, with a capital stock of $40,000. Mr. Day has also been appointed receiver in New Jersey, but that is only a matter of form, as all the assets are in this city.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AYERWAIS, John—R. S. Williamson	64
BRALL, Alfred S.—Elliott W. Langley	33
BORDEN, Matthew S., and Charles G. Testera—Charles Raoul-Duval	884
BERGMARK, Olof—K. B. Decker, executrix, &c.	224
BURK, Harry—J. Appell	51
BENJAMIN, Jacob—Sedel Rosenfeld	528
CHRISTOPHER, Abby C.—H. T. Condict	78
CAMPBELL, James E.—B. J. Bachman	688
COPLAY, George W.—S. O. Church	120
CAMPBELL, Robert—C. C. Paddock	67
CASTLE, John, and Walter R. Johnson—W. J. Schweitzer	489
CHANDLER, Clarence J.—Louis Lepman and another	1,957
COOKE, Sarah E., executrix—G. Beck	530
COOLIDGE, Edwin L.—M. J. Middleton	92
DONNELLY, Lillie, and Byron R. Bryson—L. Reiss	116
DIETRICHS, Charles—L. Reiss	176
DEITRICHS, Charles—L. Reiss	184
DAVIS, Lewis K.—T. J. Daley	108
DAVIS, Lewis K.—The Smith Premier Typewriter Company	103
DUDLEY, Sarah T.—William L. Hauptman	98
EHLER, John A.—F. W. Mertens and others	321
FROHNE, William C.—Henry Schiffer and another	72
FLECKER, Katherine—Samuel Haas and others	529
FRANK, Philip—J. Thorman	9
FINLAYSON, John A.—A. T. Shand	251
GRANGER, Catherine A.—Dalton Shoe Company	226
GROSS, Joseph—A. Strauss	239
GOLDSCHMID, Charles J.—Malinda Ballin and others	90
GENTRY, Oliver H., and David C. Storr—A. Sussmann	174
HARRING, Isaac P.—J. H. Taylor	75
HARTUNG, George C.—A. T. Shand	93
HYNES, Peter H.—Lizzie McGovern and another, executrices	30,836
HOFFSTADT, Isidor—G. W. Koch & Son	2,004
HOFFSTADT, Isidor—Davidson Sons' Marble Company	954
HOFFSTADT, Isidor—Thomas Flood	578
HOFFSTADT, Isidor—N. Wise	2,510
HOFFSTADT, Isidor—Laura F. Mulhern	3,154
HOFFSTADT, Isidor—Enos Manufacturing Company	1,685
HOFFSTADT, Isidor—F. S. Gwyer	209
HOFFSTADT, Isidor—New York Electric Equipment Company	328
HOUSE, Frank T.—J. W. Quintard	165
HYNES, Peter H.—Lizzie McGovern	954
HOOVER, Wilson W., and the Mutual Building Company—Joseph H. Claffy	1,138
HAYDEN, Anna K.—Morris Southall	96
HOFFSTADT, Adolph and Isidor, Amund Johnsen—Charles Bayer and another	404
HORN, Jacob M.—M. Mayer, costs	68
JACKSON, Thaddeus A.—Benjamin Fox	2,498
JOHNSON, Amund—The Henry Huber Company	379
JOHN SIMMONS COMPANY—Lillian Pickhardt	460
JOHNSEN, Amund—William J. McGirr	427
KAYNE, Alfred—H. L. Sandford and another	275
KEHOE, John—J. J. Zimmerman Company	512
KEMPSON, St. George—R. W. Chedister	135
LEGGETT, Francis S., and others—Nora Murphy	120
LA MARCO, Filippo, and Buscierne F. Mervigila—Smith & Sills	75
MILLER, William A.—J. Roehrs	145
MONTAGUE, Herbert L.—Patterson Brothers	17
McMULLEN, Robert M.—M. E. Otis	349
MEISEL, Alexander—United Electric Light and Power Company	512
McCABE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Clarence T. Black	748
MODERN PRINTING COMPANY—Josiah L. Chapin	68
MADISON, Philip—J. Murphy	168
MICK, Claude W., Adolph Meyer, and John Prosser—William G. Leesson	2,566
MANDELSTEIN, Morris—E. F. Kienle	69
MOFFETT, Bessie—William L. Dunning	53
McCAFFREY, Catharine F.—Stephen McCormick	519
NICHOLSON, Charles F.—L. E. Nicholson	151
NICHOLSON, Charles F.—L. E. Nicholson	75
NOBLE, William—First National Bank of Hoboken	1,129
O'CONNOR, John J.—Bridget Goodman	562
POHL, George A.—J. Ruschmeyer	700
PINK, William H.—E. F. Kienle	469
PURITAN ELECTRIC COMPANY—E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company	225
QUEE, John—Edward Hilson and another	78
RUSSELL, Ada—K. Shea	216
RAPHAEL, Julius—M. Rosen	48
RAPHAEL, Isaac—O. K. Friedrick	118
RADICE, Domenico—Smith & Sills	79
ROCHE, Theodore M.—W. B. Blackwell	894
ROZINSKI, Jacob—E. A. Price and another	585
STAFFERD, Eliza—M. M. Lewis	516
STOKES, Edward S. — William E. D. Stokes, costs	174
STERN, Louis M.—C. A. Auffmordt and others	3,274
SHAEN, Robert F.—T. S. Davis	76
STRUTH, William—Tillie Struth	136
SIEKE, Anton—F. Kleeblatt	431
SCHUYLER, John M.—J. M. Guilnac and others	211
SAMULEWITZ, Rachel — M. E. Betts, costs	110
SCOTT, William W.—The Fraser Tablet Triturate Manufacturing Company	86
SCHOENIG, Louis, and Jacob Himmelsbach—J. Appell	162
TEETER, Eli—Charles H. Parsons	2,089
TAYLOR, James D.—Miller & Brewer	63
TANNEBAUM, Annie — Armour Packing Company	285
WILLIAMS, William P.—S. C. Hafriot	166
WILLIAMS, William P.—M. Kaskell and another	79
WRIGHT, Samuel—E. Fischer and others	219

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.54½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	7.15
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04
Pork, mess	11.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	6.45
Butter, Western creamery	16@16½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, May 26.—Flour quiet and unsettled; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.20; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.10@$1.30; No. 2 red, $1.69@$1.70; No. 2 corn, 34⅛@34¼c; No. 3 yellow, 34c; No. 2 oats, 27½c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 29¼@30c; No. 2 rye, 65c; No. 2 barley, 38@51c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.31; Northwestern, $1.31; prime timothy seed, $1.75@$2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $11.65@$11.70; lard, per 100 lb, $6.20@$6.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.85@$6.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.30@$6.40.

COTTON.

Speculative trading in cotton was exceptionally insignificant, even for current slow times; there was practically no speculation here, and the cable news indicated equally apathetic conditions abroad. The unfavorable feature of the Liverpool news was the falling off in spot sales to 8,000 bales. Against this fact, however, reports from primary spot markets in the South showed continued firmness, based on export and home-consumption demand. Still another supporting factor was the conflicting character of crop advices from the cotton belt. Our market, after opening quiet and steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 1 point, made a gain of 5@7 points, but trading was featureless, and the market finally closed very steady, at a net improvement of 4@7 points, with total sales of futures limited to 79,300 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.41	6.47	6.41	6.47@6.48
June	6.40	6.47	6.39	6.47@6.48
July	6.45	6.52	6.45	6.51@6.52
August	6.49	6.55	6.49	6.55@....
September	6.34	6.38	6.34	6.38@6.39
October	6.33	6.37	6.32	6.36@6.37
November	6.33	6.36	6.33	6.36@6.38
December	6.35	6.38	6.35	6.38@6.40
January	6.38	6.42	6.38	6.42@....

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Spot cotton moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 22,000 bales; American, 21,000 bales; middling uplands, 3⅝d. Futures opened quiet, buyers at last night's prices; closed dull, but steady, net unchanged to 1@2-64 advance; December-January, 331½b; January-February, 331½b; February-March, 332b; May, 334b; May-June, 334b; June-July, 334b; July-August, 334½b; August-September, 334½b; September-October, 333½s; October-November, 332½s; November-December, 331½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	155	156	148	156
July	118	120	116¾	117
September	92⅜	93¼	90¾	91
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	37⅝
July	39⅛	39⅛	38⅛	38⅞
September	39 15-16	40⅛	39	39
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	33

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	170	175	170	175
July	113	114¼	109½	110
September	88	89	85⅝	86¼
Corn—				
May	34¼	34¼	33⅛	33⅛
July	34	34 5-16	33 1-16	33⅛
September	35	35¼	34	34
Oats—				
May	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½
July	24 13-16	25 1-16	24½	24½
September	22⅜	22½	21⅞	21⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The July option, about which a great deal of the speculative interest now centres, had an irregular course that in its ending was not particularly gratifying to bull interests. Early in the day a sharp advance occurred which elevated it to $1.20, attended by an active demand from shorts and traders who believed clique interests were behind it, and would perhaps stimulate a still further advance later in the day. As no such move was forthcoming, however, longs began gradually to unload, and in the afternoon prices had a decided fall, closing 1½c lower, with distant options 1¼@1⅞c off and the May 3c net higher. The latter was not offered with any freedom, and shorts found considerable difficulty in filling contracts. The same thing was true at Chicago, where prices closed 5c higher on May and only 25c below the two-dollar mark. Aside from the operations and fluctuations in July, the market was not attractive from a speculative standpoint and reflected continued bearish sentiment among the local element touching late positions, which constantly feel the effects of splendid crop news on both sides of the Atlantic. No. 2 red closed $1.54½, free on board, afloat, export grade.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 26.—May, $1.55; July, $1.54¼; September, 87⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.54; No. 1 Northern, $1.52.

DULUTH, Minn., May 26.—No. 1 Northern cash, $1.58; May, $1.58; July, $1.54; September, 89c.

MILWAUKEE, May 26.—No. 1 Northern, $1.38; No. 2 Northern, $1.34; July, $1.30@$1.40.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed at 39⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats closed at 33¼c; No. 3 oats, 32⅝c; No. 2 white, 34¼c; No. 2 white clips, 35½c; No. 3 white, 33½c; track, mixed, 33@34½c; track, white, 34@40c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 70@71c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 65@66c, nominal, free on board, afloat; 62@63c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 46@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $6.90@$7.35; Winter straights, $6.25@$6.45; Winter patents, $6.50@$6.90; Spring clears, $5.30@$5.65; extra No. 1 Winter, $5.20@$5.50; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.85@$5.10; no grade, $1.90@$2.

Rye Flour—$3.65@$4.10. Corn Meal—Kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.45, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 90@95c; fine yellow, 90c; coarse, 79@80c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, spot, 70@75c; to arrive, 65@70c; middling, bulk, 90@95c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, 90c; hominy chop, 75c; oil meal, $26@$27; screenings, 30@75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 26.—Flour, first patents, $6.90@$7; second patents, $6.75@$6.85; first clears, $5.30@$5.50; second clears, $4.30@$4.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $11.75@$12; family, $13@$14; short clear, $12.50@$14. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $18@$19. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5⅞c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6⅝@6¾c; 14 lb, 6½c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western, green, 16 lb, 7¼c; Western, S. P., 7¼c. TALLOW—City, 4@4⅛c; country, 3⅞@4⅛c. LARD—6.45c; city lard, 6c; refined, South America, 7.25c; Continent, 6.60c; Brazil, kegs, 8.35c; compound city, 4⅞@5c; Western, 5@5⅛c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6½c asked; city lard stearine, 7½c.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine. Western, 57s 6d; prime mess, medium, Western, 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 34s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 34s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 33s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s. Lard—Prime Western, 31s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 30s; American finest colored, 40s. Tallow—Prime city, 21s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 16s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 26s 6d. Resin—Common, 5s 3d.

COFFEE.

There was a tolerably steady market for coffee, with prices at one time showing a net gain of 10 points. The market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, and, after making the gain mentioned, ruled quiet, and closed steady, at a net advance of 5@10 points. Sales for the entire session, 9,500 bags. The improvement was the result of a demand from the shorts, partly stimulated by an abrupt falling off in receipts at Rio and Santos, today's cables reporting but 10,000 bags, while there was a broadening tendency as to warehouse deliveries in this country, which encouraged the hope that a broader distribution of supplies will bring the American visible down below the million-bag level; the figures now are 1,001,127 bags, against 740,398 bags last year and 344,894 bags in 1896.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.70@5.75
June	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65
July	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.65
August	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
September	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
October	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
November	..	..	..	5.70@5.80
December	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.85
January	..	..	..	5.80@5.90
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.95
March	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@6.00
April	..	..	..	5.95@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$500; stock, 327,000 bags. Hamburg ¼ pfennig net lower; sales, 6,000 bags. Havre ¼f net higher; total sales, 6,000 bags. January, 37.25; February, 37.25; March, 37.50; April, 37.75; May, 36.25; June, 36.25; July, 36.25; August, 36.25; September, 36.50; October, 36.50; November, 36.75; December, 37.00. Rio—No. 7 Rio, nominal; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; stock, 177,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 21@22c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@17½c; prime Summer yellow, 26c; off Summer yellow, 25@25½c; butter grades, 28@29c; prime white, 31@32c; prime Winter yellow, 29@31c; linseed, American, raw, 44@45c; American, boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 52@54c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wood, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Fine A, 48@51c; A supers, 45@46c; B supers, 40@42c; C Supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 48@50c; California second, 51c; Western extra, 46@47c; Western super, 40@42c; Western low, 28@30c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.75; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $6.90; lake copper, ingot, $12.05; tin, $14.85; lead, $3.65; spelter, $4.25.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, barrels, $3.37½@$3.50. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, regulars, 29c; machines, 29¼c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.55; F, $1.67½; G, $1.72½@$1.75; H, $1.82½; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, May 26.—Spirits turpentine, 26@26½c. Resin, 95c@$1. Crude turpentine, $1.25, $1.70, and $1.80. Tar, $1.10.

SAVANNAH, May 26.—Spirits turpentine, 27¾@28c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, May 26.—Turpentine, 27½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—Veals, $5@$6.75 per 100 lb; city dressed, 8½@10½c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.75@$4.50; bucks and culls, $3@$3.50; yearlings, $4.75@$5.40; lambs, $6@$6.75. HOGS—$4.20@$4.50.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the United States Board of General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of imports:

17,764-6.—Cotton net, &c., from Pratt, Hurst & Co., Nottingham, Jan. 29 to Feb. 12, 1898. 401 white mosquito nets, 216-inch, medium finish, entered at 10¾d., advanced to 12d. per yard. 650, white Saxony net, 48-inch, entered at 4½d., advanced to 5⅜d. per yard. 287W, white curtain lace, entered at 6½d., advanced to 8d. per yard. 226W, white curtain lace, entered at 6¼d., advanced to 7½d. per yard. 419½, linen shade torchon, entered at 7½d., advanced to 8½d. per yard. 427, linen shade torchon, entered at 12d., advanced at 14d. per yard. 401, ecru mosquito nets, 216-inch, entered at 10¾d. per yard, advanced to 12d. per yard. 1,404AE, Arabian ecru net, 54-inch, entered at 5¾d. per yard. No advance. 1,404AE, Arabian ecru net, 108-inch, entered at 11½d., advanced to 13d. per yard. 1,401, white Saxony net, 72-inch, entered at 6⅜d., advanced to 7½d. per yard. Similar goods, similar prices. Discounts, 15 per cent. and 2½ per cent. 763, ivory Valenciennes lace, entered at 8¾d., advanced to 11½d. per yard. 211, ivory Valenciennes lace, entered at 16½d., advanced to 19d. per yard. 208, ivory Valenciennes lace, entered at 2s. 6d., advanced to 2s. 9d. per yard. 210, Valenciennes lace, entered at 14¼d., advanced to 16d. per yard. 759, ivory Valenciennes lace, entered at 17½d., advanced to 20d. per yard. Similar goods, similar prices. Discounts, 15 per cent., 2½ per cent., and 2½ per cent. Add cases and lining. Deduct inland freight.

17,216-18, &c.—Silk veiling, from Wm. Openhym & Sons, Paris, Oct. 22, 1897, to Feb. 4, 1898. Chenilled silk veiling. Qual. 7,949, 18-inch, 329, 1,213 black, entered at .16½f. per meter. Qual. 500, 18-inch, 329-58, 6,807, black, entered at .14¾f. per meter. Qual. 501, 18-inch, 329-58, 6,807, black, entered at .19¾f. per meter. Qual. 502, 18-inch, 329-58, 6,807, black, entered at .20f. per meter. Qual. 7,871, 18-inch, 329, 6,815, black, entered at .09f. per meter. Qual. 7,910, 18-inch, 329-58, 6,815, black, entered at .11¾f. per meter. Qual. 480, 18-inch, 329-57, 6,904, divers, entered at .26¼f. per meter. Qual. 920, 18-inch, 329-57, black, entered at .23¼f. per meter. Qual. 906, 18-inch, 329-57, 6,901, cream, entered at .11¾f. per meter. Similar goods, similar prices. All no advance. Bonification, ½ per cent. Qual. 486, 18-inch, 267, 6,905c, black, entered at .15½f. per meter. Qual. 608-61, 18-inch, 267-57, 6,837f, diverse, entered at .28¾f. per meter. Qual. 8,151, 18-inch, 267-58, 6,884A, diverse, entered at .18¼f. per meter. Qual. 508, 18-inch, 267-58, 6,904c, black, entered at .19¾f. per meter. Qual. 8,151, 18-inch, 267-58, 6,884A, diverse, entered at .32½f. per meter. Similar goods, similar prices. All no advance. Bonification, 1 per cent. Add making up. Add cases.

18,007-8.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Rautenberg, Forbes & Co., Calcutta, March 2 and 4, 1898. Buffalo hides, entered at 6.0.0.57 and 6.12.11.725 rupees per hide, plus screwing 2.8.0 rupees per bale, and marking 0.2.0 rupee per bale. Advanced by making screwing 5.0.0 rupees per bale.

17,222.—Copying paper and printing paper, from the American Trading Company, Yokohama, June 23, 1897. Entered at various prices. Advanced by addition of amount of freight from mill to Yokohama.

18,028-30.—Fur waste, from A. Auerbach and Charles Fischer, Charlottenburg and Berlin, (shipped from Marseilles,) March 8 to 21, 1898. Rognures de feutres, entered at 7, advanced to 23 and 28 francs per 100 kilos. Rognures de feutres, entered at 7, plus packing, 1.50 francs per bale, advanced to 30 francs per 100 kilos, plus packing 1.50 francs per bale.

17,916.—Manufactures of metal, &c., from Daniel Ley, Fuerth, March 31, 1898. Scales 3,476-5, (2-ounce tin,) entered at 11, advanced to 15 marks per dozen. Scales, 3,478-5, (2-ounce wood,) entered at 10.50, advanced to 14.50 marks per dozen. Scales 3,478-6, (4-ounce wood,) entered at 13.50, advanced to 19.50 marks per dozen. Scales 3,476-7, (6-ounce tin,) entered at 18, advanced to 25 marks per dozen. Scales, 3,476-8, (8-ounce tin,) entered at 24, advanced to 30 marks per dozen. Scales 3,478-7, (6-ounce wood,) entered at 17.50, advanced to 24.50 marks per dozen. Scales 3,478-8, (8-ounce wood,) entered at 23.50, advanced to 29.50 marks per dozen. Scales 3,476-6, (4-ounce tin,) entered at 14, advanced to 20 marks per dozen. Discount, 10 per cent. Add cases.

18,015.—Manufactures of wood, from Gebruder Ullrich, Maikammer, April 15, 1898. Spring jointed rules, 4 feet, entered at 42, advanced to 51 marks per gross. Spring jointed rules, 5 feet, entered at 45, advanced to 65 marks per gross. Spring jointed rules, 6 feet, entered at 48, advanced to 78 marks per gross.

17,653.—Toothpicks, from ———, Lisbon, Feb. 15, 1898. 50 cases, each 200,000 picks, entered at $356 for all. Advanced to $14.66 per case for No. 1 and No. 2, and $16.37 per case for No. 3, in packed condition.

4,563-4, o. p., New Orleans.—Baskets, manufactures of willow, from Theodor Spindler, Dalhausen, March 4, 1898. Markt-korbe, 4 in nest, entered at 1.70 marks per nest. No advance. Markt-korbe, 3, (Nos. 1, 2, 3,) in nest, entered at 2.10 marks per nest. No advance. Markt-korbe, 3, (Nos. 0, 1, 2,) in nest, entered at 2.80 marks per nest. No advance. Markt-korbe, 3, (Nos. 00, 0, 1,) in nest, entered at 3.65 marks per nest. No advance.

4,585 O. P., New Orleans.—Cloth of single jute yarn, from Ralli Brothers, Calcutta, Dec. 16, 1897. 8-ounce burlaps, entered at 5-13-7.20, advanced to 5-15-7.20 rupees per 100 yards. Add making up 0-2-0 rupee per 100 yards. Add packing, &c., 2-8-0 rupees per bale.

4,582 O. P., New Orleans.—Second-hand Central bags not bleached, from ———, Liverpool, March 31, 1898. Entered at 1 1-16d. per bag, plus baling, 6-6 per bale, and commission, 5 per cent. No advance.

18,021.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Freccientos treinta y Cuatro Ceres, Guayaquil, April 9, 1898. Cueros, entered at .18 sucre per pound, advanced to .20 sucre per pound.

18,206.—Hides of cattle, &c., from Dalton & Co., Ciudad, Bolivar, March 14, 1898. Wet salted hides, entered at .08½ dollar per pound. No advance. Calfskins, entered at .17 dollar per pound. No advance.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,995, 17,899.—Prepared vegetables, from P. Cirio & Co., Naples, March 15, 1898. ½ kilo tins, tomato paste, entered at .20, advanced to .30 lira per tin; ½ kilo tins, French beans, entered at .21 per tin, no advance; ¼ kilo tins, tomato puree, entered at .10, advanced to .15 lira per tin; discount, 10 per cent.

4,985, 17,802.—Printed music, from Edwin Ashdown & Co., Limited, London, March 28, 1898. Edn Pf., entered at 2s and 1s each; Singers' Liby, entered at 2d each; songs of N., glee, and choral and choral society, entered at 2d each; Macfrn. Manuel, entered at 2s each; discount, 66⅔ per cent.; no advance; add case.

CORRECTION.

4,996, 17,923.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Ed R. Lange, Riga, March 3-15, 1898. Salted cowhides, entered at 5.15, advanced to 5.40 paper roubles per pood.

A Strike of Engineers.

The Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union has commenced a series of strikes which will involve work on some seventy-five buildings in the city. The trouble arose over the failure of the Pelham Portable Engine Company of 416 and 418 West Twenty-sixth Street to reach an agreement with their men on the number of hours which the men thought should be a day's labor, also an increase of wages from $4 to $5 a day.

CROWDING OUT ANTHRACITE

Bituminous Coal Has the Market and Many Miners Are Starving in Pennsylvania.

READING, Penn., May 26.—Bituminous coal is crowding the anthracite article out of the market to such an extent that the condition of thousands of miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania has reached an alarming stage, and the business men in various sections of Schuylkill County are holding meetings and discussing the best action possible to avert actual starvation among the miners, many of whose families are now in great want of sufficient food.

One of these meetings was held yesterday at Mount Carmel, and an organization formed for the purpose of booming the anthracite trade. It was stated that the primary cause of the lack in demand for hard coal was higher freight rates charged by the railroads than are now prevailing for hauling the bituminous article, and that if anthracite coal should have the same trade rates per ton per mile as bituminous the enlargement of the market would give the miners more than twice the work they have at present, and reduce the price of hard coal to figures in competition with those asked for soft.

As the prices are, bituminous is being used for nearly all steam manufacturing purposes, even in the near-by anthracite regions, and the demand for hard coal is so small that most of the collieries are running but an average of one and a half days a week, and the condition of the miners and their families is really deplorable.

Resolutions were adopted at the Mount Carmel meeting inviting the co-operation of all business men in the region in the effort to ameliorate the suffering of the miners caused by their lack of employment and consequent inability to buy goods or pay old bills.

A circular letter containing these resolutions will be sent to all the merchants in the different towns of the coal regions with a view of bringing the matter before the different coal-carrying railroads. Another meeting will be held at Shamokin shortly.

OCEAN ACCIDENT CORPORATION.

Company Has Been Relicensed to Do Business in Pennsylvania.

Commissioner Lambert of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department has relicensed the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, of London, to transact a credit indemnity insurance business in Pennsylvania, and Henry Waldman of Philadelphia has been appointed the agent of the corporation.

The application of the Ocean Accident for a renewal of its Pennsylvania license some time ago was refused by the Commissioner on the ground that its charter was too broad in certain of its provisions to come within the meaning of the statute governing credit insurance companies. The corporation was also excluded from Missouri on a similar ground, because of objections raised to its so-called omnibus charter.

At the last annual meeting of the shareholders in London, the corporation's capital was increased to £1,000,000, and the sections of the charter referred to amended. In consideration of this action, the Pennsylvania Commissioner has now reversed his former decision and readmitted the company to that State.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

W. T. Price & Co. of Hartford have been appointed agents of the Alliance Assurance Company of London, which has just been admitted to Connecticut.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' (Eastern) Union was held yesterday at the Down-town Association. Only business of a routine character was transacted.

Silas P. Wood, President of the British-American Insurance Company of New York, has appointed as Boston agents, Partridge and Macullar, who were the former agents of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York. The British-American will make immediate application for admission to the States of Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

The insurance on the property of F. O. Schoellner, 57 and 59 Bergen Street, Newark, N. J., which was badly damaged by fire on Wednesday night, was distributed as follows: Allemannia, $1,500; Armenia of Pittsburg, $500; Traders' of Chicago, $1,500; Norwich Union, $1,000; Atlas, $1,000; Boston Marine, $1,000; Erie, $750. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

The local fire insurance situation is developing a little strength, and there are the first indications of a slight recovery from the rate panic which has prevailed for the last four weeks. A prominent American manager said yesterday that the brokers had not been able to dictate either rates or commissions this week to anything like the extent they had since the disruption of the New York Tariff Association.

The Anderson Insurance Company of Salt Lake City has been organized with a capital stock of $20,000 to carry on an insurance agency business. The corporation has secured the general agency for the State of Utah for the following companies: Aetna, Alliance of London, Fireman's Fund, Glens Falls, Hamburg-Bremen, London Assurance, Northern, Norwich Union, Scottish Union and National, Niagara, and Transatlantic Fire Insurance Companies, the Lloyds and the New York Plate Glass, the Travelers' of Hartford, and the American Surety Company of New York.

The Western Railway Fire Underwriters of Chicago has been formed, with A. L. Stokes Manager. The syndicate is composed of the Traders' of Chicago, the Springfield, the St. Paul Fire and Marine, the National of Hartford, and the Fire Association, and will enter the field against the Railroad Insurance Syndicate of New York, consisting of the Royal, Home of New York, Liverpool and London and Globe, Phoenix of London, Lancashire, Greenwich, Providence, and Palatine.

The only casualty companies doing business in the State of Wisconsin which have not paid the claims for back taxes levied against them by Insurance Commissioner Fricke are the Travelers' of Hartford, the Piqua Mutual Aid of Ohio, and the Fidelity and Casualty of New York. The latter has its case in court, and has given bonds in the sum of $19,000 to guarantee payment pending an appeal to the Supreme Court from a decision adverse to the company. The Commissioner states that he expects remittances from the other two companies within a few days. The penalty fixed by him for non-payment is a revocation of their licenses to do business in Wisconsin.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

General Appraiser Tichenor Dissents from Decisions on Tobacco Classification.

Several hearings on the protests of tobacco importers have been closed lately, and the decisions are all in line with the theory previously laid down by the Board of Classification, that unless a bale contains more than 15 per cent. of wrapper leaf it is entitled to entry as filler tobacco at a duty of 35 cents per pound. P. F. Carcaba & Son imported into the Port of St. Augustine, Fla., 208 bales of unstemmed leaf tobacco from Havana on the 1st of last February, and entered the same as filler. Of the whole importation sixteen bales were returned by the Collector for wrapper duty, and the importers protested that seven of these sixteen bales contained nearly all filler tobacco and were dutiable at 35 cents per pound only.

Expert witnesses were examined by the board, and it was shown that one of these protested bales contained 8 per cent. of filler, another 10 per cent., and the others about the same percentages. The board, in an opinion written by Gen. Sharpe, sustained the protests in all cases. General Appraiser Tichenor dissented from this decision, holding that the provision of Paragraphs 213 and 214 of the present Tariff act impose a duty of $1.85 per pound on all leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers, no matter whether a bale contained 3 per cent. or 16 per cent. of "wrapper." Similar decisions—in each case accompanied by a dissenting opinion from General Appraiser Tichenor—were rendered in the cases of Rothschild & Brother, Sutter Brothers, G. W. Sheldon & Co., and M. Perez & Co.

Queen & Co., a Philadelphia firm, imported a quantity of solid head metallic pins, to be used for transfixing bugs, worms, &c., and claimed that they were entitled to free admission on the ground that they were to be used for scientific purposes. The customs authorities assessed the pins for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 175 of the act of August, 1894, and the board sustained this assessment on the finding that the goods were not scientific instruments or preparations.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Property at Centre and Pearl Streets Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Jefferson M. Levy has purchased from the Brennan estate the four-story brick building at the northwest corner of Centre and Pearl Streets, 40.8 by 60.11 by 30.6 by 57.9. Although there is nothing about the structure at present to attract attention, it was formerly well known as Harmony Hall. Twenty-five or thirty years ago the sessions of the Second District Civil Court were held there, and subsequently the building was used as headquarters of the Tammany Hall organization of the district.

Morris Steinhardt has sold the plot at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundredth Street, 100.11 by 95.

The New York Investment and Improvement Company has sold the plot of four lots at the northwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Henry D. Winans & May and W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for John D. Wing to Gustav Schwab the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 31 West Forty-seventh Street, Columbia College leasehold. This is the second time that this property has changed hands since it was purchased at auction two weeks ago by John B. Ireland for $19,500.

A. Hecksher has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 1,047 Fifth Avenue, 22 by 100.

It is reported that Louis Lese has sold, for about $7,500, the two-story building 69 Second Street, 16.8 by 59 by 16.9 by 61.9.

Larkin & O'Donnell have sold to a Mr. Muller, for about $25,000, the five-story brownstone-front flat 16 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.

M. Kamak reports the sale of the five-story brick and stone flat 69 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.

John D. Feldman has sold to Patrick Lawles the three-story building 458 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Charles A. Berrian sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Nathaniel Whitman, for $219,000, the block bounded by Avenue A, Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, and the Bulkhead Line in the Harlem River, as established in 1869, being about 774 feet on Ninetieth Street and 566 feet on Ninety-first Street.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James Suydam, for $25,800, the five-story brick flat 1,336 Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and First Street, 25.11 by 80; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lambert S. Quackenbush, for $10,943, the five-story brick tenement 351 East Eighty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.8.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets, begins at northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, runs west 30 by northwest 60 by north 152 to One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, by east 76 to Eighth Avenue by south 199.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $41,147.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 695 and 697 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Willis Avenue, 20 and 30, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $3,099; each subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, N. A. Elsberg, referee, 324 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 525 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $25,603.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 34 West Twenty-second Street, for a six-story brick office building, 23.10 by 75 by 98.9; Jane E. Taitonte of Bronxville, N. Y., owner; Pollard & Steinam of 19 Union Square, architects; cost, $20,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 80.5 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Elizabeth Mohee, owner; J. Kern of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 9 to 13 East Twenty-eighth Street, to a one-story and basement brick church; St. Leo's Parish, the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, owner; T. H. Poole, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 5 East Ninety-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement; Louis Dannhauser of 28 East Seventy-sixth Street, owner; T. Graham, architect; cost, $15,000.

Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, northwest corner, to a six-story brick store; L. G. Bloomingdale, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 336 West Seventieth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling, with stable; Maria L. Marshall of 280 West End Avenue, owner; Peter A. Matthies of 990 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 98 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, to a one and two story brick boiler house and factory; Eastman Company of New York owners; H. E. Gest of 312 Madison Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 533 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a five story and basement brick and stone tenement, with store; George Frankovits, premises, owner; Franz Wolfgang, architect; cost, $300.

Concourse, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Ellen Hardy of 483 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 65 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Louis Grasse of 466 Mount Hope Place, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $1,200.

Old Fleetwood Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. A. McGrath, owner; H. S. Baker of 492 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charles McConnett of 487 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; C. Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 26.

BEAVER ST, 89 and 91, n s; Wall St, 69, s w s, 19.10x irregular; Eva J. Coe to William R. Wilcox	Exchange
COLUMBUS AV, 881 and 883, n e corner of 103d St, 70.11x100; also Columbus Av, 887 and 889, 60x100; William F. Havemeyer to Eva J. Coe	Exchange.
JONES ST, 11, n s, 25x100; Emilie Harlem to Frances L. Harlem	$1
LORILLARD ST, s e s, Lot 121, map of Fordham, by A. Findley, 50x100; Robert C. Embree, executor, to Timothy Donovan	690
MADISON AV, n e corner of 87th St, 11.1x 100.8; Charles W. Kearney to Seth M. Milliken	1,000
ORCHARD ST, w s, 227.1 ft s of Rivington St, 39.9x74.9x39.7x75.1; Harry Fischel to Morris Gellert	1
PEARL ST, n w corner of Centre St, 40.6x 58.4x30.6x61.2; Charles M. Brennan, administrator, to G. W. Tubbs	1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 3, e s, 37x97x21.6x 95.3; Philip Kleeberg to Maria H. Kleeberg	1
SHERMAN AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100 x100; Charles Donnelly and wife to Herman Luessen	1
SHERMAN AV, s e corner of 17th St, 100 x100; Herman Luessen and wife to Charles Donnelly and wife	1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75.10 ft n of 184th St, 25.4x105.5x25x100.3; Westchester Av, e s, 50.10 ft n of Union Av, 25x122; Louis G. Markert to Albert F. Brugman	19,000
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 51, 17x74.9x irregular; Elizabeth Dennis to Mary C. McNiece	1
TIEBOUT AV, w s, 50 ft s of Clark St, 25x100; Tiebout Av, w s, 100 ft s of Clark St, 25x100; Tiebout Av, w s, 150 ft s of Clark St, 25x100; Emma Decker to Minna Duncan	12,600
VALENTINE AV, s e corner of Clark St, 200x—; Ferdinand R. Minrath to Minna Duncan	1
VALENTINE AV, s e corner of Clark St, 75x100x irregular; James V. Talvey to Minna Duncan	1
VALENTINE AV, e s, 75 ft n of Clark St, 25x100; Otto Lindermann, guardian, to Minna Duncan	5,056
WEBSTER AV, w s, Lots 7, 8, 9, and 10, map of property of E. M. Zbrowskie, 100 x84 to Crestline Av x100.6x74.6; Sarah C. Ottewell to Jacob Riehl and another	1
WEST END AV, s w corner of 79th St, 42x100; Joseph E. Weed to Sarah L. T. S. Pugh and others	100
WEST ST, e s, 200 ft s of Charlton St, 42.6x—, bulkhead property in front of; Caroline E. Lowerre, individually and as executrix, to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York	1,528
TH ST, n s, 474.8 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x 94.7; David Holland, individually, to Henry F. Quast	2,500
TH ST, n s, 440.6 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x 94.6x23.9x94.7; David Holland, individually, to Henry F. Quast	2,500
D ST, 146, s s, 20x98.9; 22d St, 14, s s, 27x98.9; Walter B. Boice to Samuel Blackwell	Nom.
TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 75x98.9; William Schneider to Eva J. Coe	Exchange
TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 100.5; James V. Falvey to Minna Duncan	1
55TH ST, 69, n s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 17.6 x100.5; Robert Maset to Roger Foster	24,050
70TH ST, 244 West, 16x100.5; William Bradley and others to Samuel D. Cozzens	1
105TH ST, s s, 256.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x100.11; Mary J. Hooper to Gertrude Paull	15,500
109TH ST, 79 East, 27x75.8; Julius Hers to Lorenz Muller	19,250
116TH ST, 64 and 66 West; Harry Tanenbaum and another to Louis Bernay	1
119TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 100.11; Ernst C. Kerl to Gabriella L. Sussman	1
145TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; 145th St, n s, 312.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; Union Dime Savings Institution to Archibald R. Livingston	73,000
167TH ST, s s, 69.2 ft w of Tiffany St, 25x75; Sarah H. Purser to Susan Sellers	1
185TH ST, s s, 156.6 ft w of Washington Av, 40x100; Cornelius Walke, as trustee, to Hannah E. Walke	4,687

Recorded Leases.

DREYFUS, Julius, to Sarah Bloom; 185 Chrystie St, 5 years	$2,500
HAMM, John A., to Clarence Corney; 2 128th St, s e corner of 5th Av, 2½ years	1,000
HOLLMAN, Henry, to Walter von Erlenbell; 2,103 3d Av, and 200 E. 115th St, 15 years	4,500 to 5,000
KATZ, Jacob, to Joseph Zaklasnik; 402 East 71st St, 6 years	360
KUNTZ, Michael, to Fannie Littenberg; 77 and 79 Essex St, 5 years	2,740
LEVI, Solomon, to Willard Billings; Columbus Av, 861, corner of 102d St, 2 2-3 years	2,000
WATSON, Margaret K., to John W. Smyth; 26½ E. 42d St, and 315 Madison Av, 5 years	4,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ALBRECHT, Theodore E., and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 21 Morton St, 1 year	$9,000
BERWIN, Rose, to George F. Farrell; s s of 183d St, 250 ft e of 11th Av, ½ year	750
BILLINGS, Gertrude, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 861 Columbus Av, saloon lease, demand	4,000
BLOCK, William, to Michael Amrhein; e s of Hall Place, 103.2 ft s of 167th St, extends to Intervale Av, 5 years	3,000
BRIDGEMAN, Catharine W., and another to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; e s of Broadway, 44.7 ft n of 18th St, 3 years	5,000
BULLOWA, Alfred L. M., and others to Harris D. Colt, trustee, &c.; 407 East 12th St, 5 years	10,000
BUTTIKOFER, Edward F., to Saurin Durell; n s of Woodruff Av, Lots 64 and 65, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 8 months	500
COCHRANE, Agnes and Thomas, to Frederic B. Elliott, trustee; 222 West 36th St, 5 years	8,000
COZZENS, Samuel D., to William and James Bradley; 244 West 70th St, 1 year	2,000
DRAKE, William H., to the Eleventh Ward Bank; n s of 9th St, 168 ft w of Avenue D, demand	3,000
DRAKE, William H., to Henry Steers; s w corner of 93d St and 1st Av, ¼ year	3,500
DUNCAN, Minna, to Otto Lindemann; e s of Valentine Av, 75 ft s of Clark St, 2 years	1,056
DUNCAN, Minna, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; e s of Valentine Av, 200.2 ft s of Clark St, 1 year	30,000
FAJEN, Henrietta A., to Arthur Schutzinger; n s of 117th St, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year	500
FOSTER, Roger, to Gordon Norrie and another, trustees; 69 West 55th St, 5 years	19,000
GELLERT, Morris, to Harry Fischel; w s of Orchard St, 227.1 ft s of Rivington St, installments	2,000
GILMARTIN, Hugh J., to Lina Matthias; 762 Greenwich St, 1 year	500
GOLDNER, Max and Louisa, to W. W. Smith, trustee; n s of Teasdale Place, 574.9 ft w of Trinity Place, secures material	937
HAMBLEN, Joseph P., to The East River Savings Institution; 202 and 204 West 34th St, 3 years	15,000
HART, Agnes, to Leo M. Klein; s e corner of Wilkins Place and Jennings St, secures notes	350
JACOBUS, William H., to City Real Estate Company; 611 to 615 Washington St, 92 to 96 Morton St, and 628 to 634 Greenwich St, 3 years	6,000
JOSEFSOHN, Israel, to William M. Kingsland; n s of 102d St, 210.6 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years	16,500
LEVY, Barnett, to Emilie J. Murray; n s of Division St, 112 ft e of Clinton St, ½ year	3,000
LEVY, Jacob, to Henry Meyer; s s of 13th St, 271 ft e of Avenue A; also 13th St, s s, 296 ft e of Avenue A, 8 months	16,000
LIVINGSTON, Archibald R., to Union Dime Savings Institution; n s of 145th St, 275 and 312.6 ft, e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	63,000
McGOVERN, Joseph, and John Carr, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 508 West 39th St, demand	830
McNIECE, William, to Elizabeth Dennis; s s of 116th St, 278.6 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years	6,000
MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Richard Cummings; s s of 158th St, 267 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year	1,000
NORZ, Martin, to Dollar Savings Bank; s e corner of White Plains Road, or Av, and 7th St, or Av, and two adjoining lots, (three mortgages,) 1 year	9,000
PAULL, Gertrude, to Mary J. Hooper; s s of 105th St, 256.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ½ year	1,500
PAYNE, Frances, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 287, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, 8 years	950
PEARSON, Peter, to Co-operative Building Bank; e s of Amundson Av, 250 ft s of Randall Av, installments	2,500
RYAN, Michael, to West Side Savings Bank; 347 Bowery, 1 year	5,000
SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Barstow Stove Company; w s of Jackson Av, 159 ft s of 166th St; also Forest Av, w s, 298 ft s of 166th St, ¼ year	1,018
SCHOONMAKER, Matilda L., to the Babies' Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion; n s of 121st St, 271 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years	12,000
SCHOONMAKER, Matilda L., to John B. Pine; n s of 121st St, 271 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	1,000
SELJE, Fritze, to Eliza Van Namee and another; n w corner of Melrose Av and 149th St, 3 years	23,000
SELJE, Fritze, to Eliza Van Namee and another; w s of Melrose Av, 20 ft n of 149th St, 3 years	23,000
SELLERS, Susan, to Sarah H. Purser; s e s of 167th St, 69.2 ft s w of Tiffany St, 3 years	2,200
SILVERMAN, Haskel, to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees; 11 East 30th St, 5 years	35,000
STEWART, Perez M., and H. Ives Smith to Mary M. Baldwin; n s of 107th St, 241 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 years	20,000
STEWART, Perez M., and H. Ives Smith to Jeanne Comby; n s of 107th St, 222 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 years	22,000
STEWART, Perez, M., and H. Ives Smith to Julia Hallgarten and another, trustees; n s of 107th St, 258 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 years	20,000
STONE, Samuel, to Marie E. Jacobson; 195 and 197 Canal St, ⅓ part, 5 years	600
STONE, Louis, to Charlotte B. Waldo; 195 and 197 Canal St, 5 years	1,200
THWAITE, William, to John and M. Haffen; n s of Thwaite's Place, 108 ft e of William's Bridge Road; e s of Boston Road, at s w corner of Homestead, Lot 67, partition map of Thwaite property, 1 year	1,500
TUBBS, G. Waite, to Frederic R. Coudert and another, trustees; n w corner of Pearl and Centre Sts, 3 years	40,000
WEINHEIMER, Jacob, to Jeremiah J. Campion; s s of 148th St, 300 ft e of Brook Av, ¼ year	3,000
WILLCOX, William R., to Henry E. Coe; 89 and 91 Beaver St, and 69 Wall St, 2 years	25,000
WILLIAMS, Alpheus A., to Lucy E. and David I. Reynolds, trustees; s s of 29th St, 176.1 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years	13,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARTLETT, Jane W., to J. Pierrepont Edwards	$4,000
BREDER, Robert B., to Elizabeth Breder	3,500
FIELD, William H., executor, &c., to William H. Field, administrator, &c.	Nom.
FRIEDMAN, Amalia, to John Weigl	2,500
GLOECKNER, Bertha E. L., to Joseph L. Graf and another	10,000
HARDY, John, to Frederick H. Trow and another	10,000
PINE, John B., to Trustees of the Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion	1,000
RATKOWSKY, Bernard, to Leon Tuchmann	Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bertha E. L. Gloeckner	4,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Women's Union Missionary Society of America	3,500
TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, (five assignments)	Nom.
TROW, Frederick H., and another to John Hardy	10,000
WERTHEIMER, Francis, to Ernst Thalmann and another	Nom.
WERTHEIMER, Clothilde, to Ernst Thalmann and another	Nom.
WERTHEIMER, Alvin, to Ernst Thalmann and another	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 556; Adam Weber against the estate of John J. Astor, owner; James Kelly, contractor	$34
CHRYSTIE ST, n w corner of Rivington St, 75x90; Adam Weber against Darius O. Mills, owner; James Kelly, contractor	106
DAVIDSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 184th St, 50x115; Davidson Av, s w corner of 184th St, 50x100; Jesse Robinson against John W. Baldwin, owner; Charles A. Bucklin, owner and contractor	1,260
MORGAN AV, n s, 62 ft e of Washington Place, 100x148, City Island; Joseph A. Irvine against Maria V. McCoy, owner; Alexander McCoy, contractor	25
UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x100; the National Elevator and Machine Company against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor	3,250
8TH AV, 776 to 780; the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor	210
144TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of the Boulevard, 25x100; Daniel A. Fitzpatrick against George Lewis, owner; William J. Bryant, contractor	191
159TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Daniel McFaddin against Henry Muller, owner and contractor	1,025

Lis Pendens.

FRONT ST, 28½ and 30; Tacie McD. Harper and others, executors, &c., against Fredericke Mayer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

WESTERLY ½ OF LOT 36, map of Unionport, 50x80, Westchester; John Boyle against William H. Hoffman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Banton.

9TH ST, n s, part of Lot 199, map of Unionport, 50x108; Regina Munster against Frank R. Furbish, (action to recover amount;) attorney, J. M. Stoddard.

11TH ST, 64 and 66 East; Mayer S. Auerbach against Amund Johnson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Stern.

53D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Vito Marcantonio against Edward Gottheimer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer.

68TH ST, 222 West, leasehold; William S. Dermody against George Benz, (specific performance;) attorney, T. D. Semple.

109TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 87.6x100.11; Bernhard Rosenstock and others, executors, &c., against Frank Greenwood and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, E. Arnstein.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124 P. O. Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

2—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
3—Kantrowitz vs. Deimel Brothers & Co.
4—Gerimano vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
Cases noticed.
5—Nelson vs. A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Co.
6—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Apollo Incandescent Gas Light Co.
7—Same vs. Mahler.
8—Murphy vs. Con. Golf Stocking Mfg. Co.
9—Braun vs. Supreme Commandery United Order, &c.
10—Austen vs. Bien & Co.
11—Maloney vs. Dunlop.
12—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
13—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Great Northern Ry. Co.
14—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Recess until Monday, June 6.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Silverman vs. Silverman.
2—Casleey vs. Casleey.
3—Stern vs. Met. Tel. & Tel. Co.
4—Stern vs. N. Y. Tel. Co.
5—Bunzl vs. Gallagher.
6—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Bohm.
7—Giles vs. same.
8—Shrady vs. Van Kirk.
9—Masterton vs. Rider & Driver Pub. Co.
10—In re Lesher.
11—Butman vs. Keenan.
12—Dodsworth vs. Chatfield.
13—People ex rel. Moneypenny vs. Moss.
14—Cook & Bernheimer Co. vs. Pollock.
15—In re Hartford City Glass Co.
16—In re Reeves.
17—Kaiser vs. Schwab.
18—People, &c., vs. Becker.
19—Jameson versus O'Rourke.
20—People ex rel. Butman vs. Keenan.
21—Wilson vs. Fine.
22—Walsh vs. Walsh.
23—Dooley vs. Smith.
24—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
25—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Weaver Cycle Material Co.
26—In re English Enamel Paint Co.
72—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn. vs. Meyer.
28—Dittmar vs. McDonald.
29—Eueisen vs. Eueisen.
30—Dolan vs. Con. Dental Co.
31—Cox vs. Columbian Fire Proofing Co.
32—Duhayon vs. Schrader.
33—Boyle vs. Wills.
34—Cunningham vs. Friedman.
35—In re O'Connor.
36—In re Knauer.
37—Walsh vs. Walsh.
38—Lauro vs. Lauro.
39—Benn vs. Hennessy.
40—McCagg vs. King.
41—Smith vs. Unadilla Valley R. R. Co.
42—Chimey vs. Man. Ry. Co.
43—Aaron vs. same.
44—Haberman Mfg. Co. vs. Sexton.
45—Ullman vs. same.
46—Norton vs. Fulton.
47—German Life Ins. Co. vs. Hamilton.
48—In re Broome & Cannon Sts.
49—Bates vs. Ludwig.
50—Fisher vs. Denham.
51—Mugenmach vs. Mugenmach.
52—Frank vs. Hackelberg.
53—In re Jacobson Mfg. Co.
54—In re Amon.
55—People, &c., vs. Sochim.
56—Same vs. Steitz.
57—Cunningham vs. Friedman.
58—Nat. State Bank of Oneida vs. Heidenheimer.
59—Baird vs. Sheehan.
60—In re Van Pelt.
61—Palitzers vs. Mayer.
62—People ex rel. Mumm vs. Jaworower.
63—Central Land Co. of B. vs. Smith.
64—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mutual Accident Assn.
65—Marks vs. Silberberg.
66—People ex rel. Leet vs. Keller.
67—Sayre vs. Lillie.
68—Lipman vs. Schuster.
69—Gutwillig vs. Saward.
70—Darragh vs. Ryan.
71—Korn vs. Korn.
72—Ballard vs. Board of Police.
73—Fitzgerald vs. same.
74—In re Willis.
75—In re Wertheimer.
76—Walther vs. Engels.
77—Trezevant vs. Trezevant.
78—Ramirez vs. Loeb.
79—Ferrer vs. Loeb.
80—McMurran vs. Holbert.
81—Wachter vs. Eisesser.
82—Beim vs. Hennessy.
83—Stegman vs. Ruehl.
84—Polansky vs. Goldman.
85—Kremer vs. Goldstein.
86—Equitable Life Assurance Socy. vs. Sturtevant.
87—Donnelly vs. McArdle.
88—Curtis vs. Mayer.
89—In re Freedman.
90—Lounsbury vs. Knights.
91—Diepenbrock vs. Borgia.
92—Connor vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Depot Place.
2—In re Boone St.
3—In re Edgecombe Road.
4—Richards vs. Richards.
5—In re Hulbert Bros. & Co.
Preferred Cause.
7001—Fay vs. Mulholland.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calender. Case on.

5927—Dorsett vs. Ormiston.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

5595—Bell & Bogart Soap Co. vs. Petrolia Mfg. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

15689—Stewart vs. Ferguson.
16416—Januzzi vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15942—Graney vs. Bolger.
16000—Olwell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16153—Drastik vs. Wendt.
16345—Stedman vs. Bonnell.
16526—Clark vs. Riter & Conley Co.
16583—Kelly vs. Southard.
14175—McGillicuddy vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
16156—Hodges vs. Westcott Express Co.
15186—Levin vs. Mayor, &c.
16102—Rizzolo vs. Erie R. R. Co.
16446—Heavenrich vs. Heavenrich.
16450—Weiss vs. Jenkins
16570—Franklin Nat. Bk vs. Lewis.
16571—Same vs. same.
16065—Finn vs. Murray.
14877—Ullner vs. Hunter.
13627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
15081—Simon vs. Ellinger.
16052—Rago vs. Bickelhaupt.
15520—Fullerton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15985—Vereingte, &c., vs. Rogers.
15355—Third Nat. Bk. vs. Traveler's Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

9272—Cavanagh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10731—Parker vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
11792—Neugass vs. Loewenkind.
11825—Jacobowitz vs. Bachrach.
10708—Maloy vs. Mount Morris Elec. Light Co.
2415—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
8652—Ascheman vs. Weil.
10575—N. Y. Bk. N. Co. vs. Kings Co. El. R. R. Co.
7359—Oser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10583—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Clemmons.
10637—Wiggin vs. J. W. O'Bannon Co.
10684—Lesser vs. Moss.
10730—Rothmund vs. Martin.
10764—Dambinsky vs. Schmulewitz.
10765—Same vs. same.
10809—Gallagher vs. Terry.
9118—Grant vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10830—Byrnes vs. U. S. Leather Co.
6137—Marasco vs. Agoglio.
768—Deering vs. Riley.
9960—Spiridon vs. Brandus.
11759—Smith vs. Hart.
8468—Dickinson vs. Morning Journal Association.
10811—Price vs. Burnham.
8706—Nugent vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Inquest.
9307—Continental Nat. Bk. vs. Farlin.

Highest number reached on regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

3467—Mayer vs. Kraus.
8625—Raines vs. N. Y. Press Co.
10882—Nash vs. Spann.
11521—Martin vs. Evening Post Pub. Co.
8920—Dempsey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9895—Crowell vs. Block.
11082—Goldstein vs. Cohen.
1604—Ballard vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8564—Duncan vs. Union Ry. Co.
10858—Hartvigson vs. Bryant.
7094—Myer vs. Gallon.
9768—F. A. Stokes Co. vs. Moss Engraving Co.
9825—Case vs. Washburn.
8612—Conners vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10069—Homan vs. Michael.
4739—Totten vs. Campbell.
5923—Neuman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
9183—Smith vs. Mayor, &c.
9677—Brignole vs. Lazzari.
9678—Same vs. same.
9610—Same vs. same.
9832—Lindenborn vs. Sloan.
10994—Govin vs. Dickey.
10766—Kuhn vs. Heinman.
7882—Farrel vs. N. Y. Press Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

1378—Contested will of Delia J. O'Mara.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Contested wills at 2 P. M.

1358—Philip R. Underhill.
1220—John Kelly.
Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Aaron D. Farmer.
2—Louis Grunhut.
3—Alexander McKenzie.
4—Elizabeth S. Koetter.
5—Christian Hubener.
6—Edwin J. Couran.
7—Augustus Zerega.
8—Frederick M. Somers.
9—Cecilia Wildberger.
10—Anna G. Wintringham.
11—George H. Waters.
12—Eliza Cooper.
13—Philip O'Brien.
14—Victor Durant.
15—Ellen Murray.
16—Lizzie Goering.
17—Samuel Sexton.
18—Henry J. Newton.
19—Elizabeth W. Dieckmann.
20—Julia G. Jerome.
21—Charles P. Hawkins.
22—John B. Haskin.
23—Peter Mead.
24—James Richardson.
25—Philip Stephan.
26—H. J. Bang.
27—William H. Gunther.
28—Mary A. Rowland.
29—John Eichler.
30—Maggie Heiart.
31—Bernard Heiart.
32—James F. Carey.
33—Estelle F. Ford.
34—Annie V. Paris.
35—Cornelia F. Coster.
36—Charles Wolff.
37—Mary E. Grady.
38—William Wilson.
39—James A. Ruthven.
40—James A. Ruthven.
41—James A. Ruthven.
42—John W. Kitson.
At 11:30 A. M., Issue of Fact.
304—Estate of Margaret Wisner.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.
Ann E. Husted.
Frank Kronenberg.
August Eickhoff.
Mary A. Fleming.
Moses Seewald.
Elbert Bailey.
Ann Muldoon.
Catherine C. Harrington.
Amelia R. Snyder.
Jeremiah Trexler.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

3798—Rosenberg vs. Albert.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5108—Halloran vs. Glass.
4245—Wolff vs. Woblett.
5060—Borne-Scrymser Co. vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
5043—Skinner vs. Brown
5016—Bank Building Co. vs. Reed.
5099—Alden vs. Hatfield.
5154—Cammann vs. Gottlieb.
5153—Brainerd & Armstrong Co. vs. same.
5161—Fulton Bank vs. Lancaster.
4517—Sommer vs. Hyams.
5010—Baab vs. Merriam
5011—Same vs. same.
5138—Hente vs. Johnson
5165—Rosenbaum vs. Moonelis.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.

1—Joseph Robinson.
2—John Craven.
3—Conrad Heppe.
4—James Irving.
5—Frederick B. Nichols, alias Frederick Beverly.
6—David Lorenzo.
7—Charles Jacobson, Charles Moncrief, John R. Bradley.
Pleadings.
1—Dennis Smith.
2—Robert Hawthorne.
3—John J. Golding.
4—Joseph H. Jones.
5—Frank Heusler.
6—Frank Miller.
7—Charles Howard.
8—Samuel Shore.
9—Henry Meyer, George Hayes.
10—James O'Brien.
11—Ida Wilson.
12—James R. Warren.
13—Frederick Miller.
14—Parker Bruzie.
15—Thomas Farrell, John Dempsey.
16—Raymond H. Farrell
17—Ella Martin.
18—Harry Vogel, Joseph Klein.
19—James Dolan.
20—Mamie Stewart.
21—John Emanuel.
22—Herman Grossman.
23—Leon Pelegrant.
24—William R. Marshall
25—James Hardy.
26—Percy W. Chinns.
27—James Hughes.
28—Allen Kavanagh.
29—Michael Hart.
30—Mike Matucio.
31—John Feuchter.
32—John Byron.
33—Alexander McCarthy
34—Edward A. Middleton.
35—Flora Klinofsky.
36—Peter Korn, Pauline Silverstein.
37—William Dommers, Mary Raby.
38—Louisa Bonzing.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—John Harrigan.
2—Benjamin Gross.
3—Louis Sigmond.
4—Richard Rutledge, George A. White.
5—Charles W. Caccia.
6—William Holmes, Edward Callum, John Lillis.
7—Patrick Dolan.
8—Mary Watson.
9—Joseph Carle.
10—Angelo M. Bizar.
11—Patrick S. Cassidy.
12—John Conway.
13—Frederick Oehl.
14—Minnie Brown.
15—Senora Williams.
16—Bernard Cohen.
17—Simon Cohen.
18—William J. Cahill.
19—James Cuddy.
20—Thomas B. Cleary.
21—John W. Woodruff, V. William Johnson, Charles Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and McCann for the People.

1—Samuel Tatarsky.
2—William McClellan.
3—Samuel Levanthan.
4—Lizzie McDonough.
5—Annie Leber.
6—Albert Howard.
7—William Harty.
8—John Wilson.
9—John H. Cody.
10—William Kissel.
11—James McMahon.
12—Frank Carrigallo.
13—James Murray.
14—William Walsh.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.

1—Wolff Honig, Louis Weinfield.
2—Patrick Maloney.
3—Thomas Heatherington, William Mahar.
4—Leopold Hershkowitz.
5—John Prosser.
6—Mark E. Smith.
7—Frank E. Albinger.
8—William Griffin.
9—William J. Carner.
10—William Smith.
11—George Scully.
12—Henry Pomeranz.
13—Fanny Spatter.
14—Henry Johnson.
15—Jacob Hellman.
16—Louis Flor.
17—David Hertz.
18—Rosie Brick.
19—Lizzie Miller.
20—Moses Schlesinger.
21—Morris Goldstein.
22—Charles Kiernan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of German-American Tile Company—Maurice D. Barry. Markus Huhn vs. Peter Bratton—Markus Huhn.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—William H. Caffrey vs. Rodney D. Lane—Albert C. Latimer.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Henry N. Doolittle vs. Hanley Box and Lumber Company—Frederick K. Day.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Bank of Savings vs. Doty—Armitage Matthews. Fox vs. Davidson—Benoni Lockwood, Jr. Morton vs. Fane—William J. A. McKim. Matter of Rhoads—Charles A. Hess. Matter of New York Life Insurance Company—Charles E. Rushmore. Matter of German American Tile Company—Edwin B. Root.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Pulitzer vs. National Life Association—Daniel O'Connell.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Oldham vs. National Life Association of Hartford—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Kellogg, J.—Anderson vs. Houghton—S. Vilas Beckwith. Dickinson vs. Earle—Martin O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Chase, J.—McIntyre vs. Ruckle—A. Sidney Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Merritt vs. Fogarty—Pierce V. R. Van Wyck.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Johnson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J.

2962—Loughran vs. Bkn. Heights R. R.
275—Prospect Park & C. I. R. R. vs. C. I. & Brooklyn R. R.
5339—Spears vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
3209—Rosswog vs. Bkln. Heights R. R.
5038—Ward vs. Met. St. R. R.
1813—Henn vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5123—Ehrlich vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1677—Werner vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
3605—Kissam vs. Hart.
4729—Delaney vs. Met. St. R. R.
3859, 3860—Nichols vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
2845—Gilpin vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.
5431—Kenny vs. Roosevelt et al.
4608—McCulloch vs. Murphy.
4142—Sorenson vs. Nassau R. R.
3268, 3269—Zimmerman vs. same.
3256—Lynch vs. same.
4209—Weissman vs. Dry D., E. B. & B. R. R.
3408—Sheppard vs. Bkn. Heights R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—

Inquest.
Riley vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
574—Sullivan vs. Daly.
Short Causes.
902—Wenborn Summer Co. vs. Burrows.
910—Spirs vs. Shaffer.
906—Wood vs. Wels.

MINISTERS COMMEND WAR.

Long Island Episcopal Diocesan Convention Approves President McKinley's Course.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 26.—Before the Long Island Episcopal Diocesan Convention in the Cathedral adjourned last evening the following resolution approving President McKinley's course in the matter of the war with Spain was adopted:

> Resolved, That this convention hereby declares its deep interest in the efforts of the President of the United States and all others in authority to bring to a successful issue the war now being waged in the cause of mercy and justice, and that we commend to the faithful that they be constant in prayer to God that He may continue to the Commander in Chief that wisdom and piety which has thus far been vouchsafed to him.

The Secretary was later by resolution directed to telegraph a copy of the resolution to President McKinley.

Honors for a Russian at Rutgers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 26.—Jacob G. Lipman, a native of Russia, and an original member of the Baron de Hirsch colony, at Woodbine, N. J., who came to this country for the purpose of gaining an education, succeeded in carrying off the first scientific honor of the senior class of Rutgers College last evening. Five days before Mr. Lipman entered college he knew nothing of English grammar, but by steady application to work was able to pass the examination and enter the freshman class. Jacob Kotinski, also of the Woodbine colony, graduates with Mr. Lipman.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Seymour's Ineffective Pitching Loses the Game for the Giants in Cincinnati.

GETTIG PITCHED SIX INNINGS

He Held the Cincinnatis Down to Three Hits—Brooklyns Win a Close Game in St. Louis—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	22	7	.759
Cleveland	22	9	.710
Boston	20	11	.645
New York	17	12	.586
Baltimore	14	11	.560
Chicago	16	14	.533
Pittsburg	16	15	.516
Brooklyn	11	15	.423
Philadelphia	10	16	.385
Louisville	10	22	.313
St. Louis	9	20	.310
Washington	7	22	.241

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 12; New York, 6.
Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 11; Louisville, 3.
Cleveland, 5; Baltimore, 4.
Washington, 11; Pittsburg, 7.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cleveland.
Boston in Louisville.
Washington in Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—Seymour was found for eleven hits and eleven runs in three innings to-day. Gettig relieved him and did much better. Breitenstein was also hit hard. Attendance, 2,450. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Miller, rf.	1	2	4	1	2	Van H'n, cf.	1	3	1	0	1
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0	Tiernan, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Smith, lf.	1	2	0	0	0	Joyce, 1&2b.	2	1	6	1	0
Holliday, cf.	3	3	3	0	0	Wilmot, rf.	2	2	0	1	0
McPhee, 2b.	2	2	5	2	0	Gleason, ss.	0	3	3	3	1
Corcoran, ss.	1	2	1	2	0	Hartm'n, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0
Steinf't, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0	Get'g, 2b&p.	0	1	0	1	0
Vaughan, c.	2	1	4	1	0	Grady, c&1b.	1	1	5	1	0
Breit'n'n, p.	1	1	1	1	0	Seymour, p.	0	1	0	2	0
						Warner, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Total	12	14	27	12	2	Total	6	14	24	12	2

Cincinnati	3	2	6	0	0	1	0	0	—	—12
New York	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1— 6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 9; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Beckley, Wilmot, Grady, Gettig. Three-base hit—Miller. Balk—Seymour. Stolen bases—Joyce, Wilmot. Double plays—Steinfeldt, McPhee, Beckley, 2. First base on balls—Off Breitenstein, 6; off Seymour, 2; off Gettig, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Seymour, 1. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 2; by Seymour, 1, by Gettig, 1. Illegal delivery—Seymour. Wild pitch—Seymour. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS WIN IN ST. LOUIS.

An Error in the Last Inning Proved Costly for the Browns.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The Brooklyns succeeded in winning out from the Browns in the ninth inning when Hall failed to hold Griffin's line hit. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0	Griffin, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Holmes, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	1	1	8	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Clements, c.	0	2	2	1	0	LaCh'ce, ss.	0	3	2	4	0
Cross, 3b.	1	3	0	0	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0
Turner, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	1	2	1
Sugden, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0	Hallm'n, 2b.	0	0	4	7	1
Hall, ss.	0	0	1	6	2	Grim, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Daniels, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Kennedy, p.	1	1	2	2	0
*Decker	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	2	10	27	13	2	Total	4	11	27	16	2

*Decker batted for Daniels in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—4

Two-base hits—Dowd, LaChance, and Kennedy. Hit by pitcher—LaChance. Double plays—Hall and Sugden; Hall, Dowd, and Sugden; LaChance and Tucker. Base on balls—Off Daniels, 3; off Kennedy, 1. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3; by Daniels, 1. Stolen base—Sheckard. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Boston, 11; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—The Bostons batted out an easy victory to-day, Ehret being an easy mark for the champions. Score:

Boston	7	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0—11
Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1— 3

Earned runs—Boston, 8; Louisville, 2. Base hits—Boston, 17; Louisville, 8. Errors—Boston, 1; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Louisville, Ehret and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

CHICAGO, May 26.—One clean hit, two scratch hits, and three errors, gave to-day's game to the Chicagos in the seventh inning. Attendance, 2,900. Score:

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 6. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Philadelphia, Wheeler and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Cleveland, 5; Baltimore, 4.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—Costly errors by McJames and McGraw lost to-day's game to the Baltimores. The home team's one error did not count. Score:

Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	x—5
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Baltimore, 1. Base-hits—Cleveland, 9; Baltimore, 12. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor; Baltimore, McJames and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

Washington, 11; Pittsburg, 7.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—Washington won to-day, in a game so amateurish that it was interesting. Leever was put in in the last half of the first. It was his first appearance in a league game. He did good work until the seventh inning, when six hits brought in four runs. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

Washington	5	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0—11
Pittsburg	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0— 7

Earned runs—Washington, 6; Pittsburg, 2. Errors—Washington, 6; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Farrell; Pittsburg, Gardner, Tannehill, Leever, and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Other Games.

At Reading—Reading, 9; Richmond, 0, (forfeited.)
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 6; Paterson, 1.
At Rochester—Buffalo, 11; Rochester, 1.
At Montreal—Montreal, 6; Toronto, 2.

STREET DUEL AT ST. LOUIS.

Prominent Dentist and Railroad Switchman Kill Each Other.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Dr. John G. Ferguson, a prominent dentist, and William M. Smith, a Missouri Pacific watchman, were killed in a street duel last night. Dr. Ferguson was calling on a young lady named Walters. Smith, who lived next door, came out into the yard, and Ferguson, who was sitting with Miss Walters on the porch, demanded an apology for alleged derogatory remarks made by Smith. Angry remarks followed.

The woman disappeared, and revolvers were drawn. At the second exchange of shots both men fell, mortally wounded. Dr. Ferguson had practiced here several years, and was one of the best-known dentists of the city. Miss Walters has not yet been found.

STEAMER BERNICIA AGROUND.

British Vessel Wrecked Thirty Miles South of St. John's, N. F.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 26.—The British steamer Bernicia is ashore thirty miles south of this port, and will be a total wreck. The Bernicia was from Newcastle for Montreal, in ballast. She went ashore last night off Cape Bollard, which is about thirty miles south of here. The crew took to the boats, and landed safely this morning.

WHEAT DECLINES IN CHICAGO.

Drop of 2 1-4 for July and of 2 1-2 for the September Option.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Despite Mr. Leiter's efforts, the wheat market broke away from him to-day as far as July, September, and later futures were concerned. July shows a decline of 2¼, and September is off 2½. Corn is down 1@1⅛, and oats ⅜@½. Pork and ribs are 5 cents lower, and lard 2½.

There was a good deal of excitement in wheat, but the actual trading was somewhat limited. The sentiment of the crowd was unquestionably bearish, but the position of Leiter and the danger of bull manipulation held the selling impulse in check, and as a consequence the business was light in volume. Leiter took hold of the buying side at the start, more especially of May and July, bidding the former up to $1.75, and the latter to $1.14½. This made the shorts in September and December somewhat fearful that the prices for those months might advance in sympathy, and there was an effort to cover, which sent September up to 89 cents. Later, however, the buying operations of Leiter were perceptibly lessened, and with the loss of his support and the unfavorable cables the market turned weak, and the bears began to show courage and acted on their convictions.

The market near the close of the session became very heavy from old crop futures. Leiter continued to hold May and June. July, however, got so much too heavy for the lifting power which he exerted in its favor or so slippery in the end from the melting around it of September and December prices that it went down in the mêlée. July opened ¾@1¼ higher, at $1.13@$1.13½; sold up rapidly to $1.14¼, declined to $1.09½, and rallied to $1.10 asked at the close. September started ½ cent lower, at 87⅞@88; advanced to 89; sold off to 85⅝, and rose to 86¼@86⅝, the closing figure. May ranged between $1.70@$1.75.

The Shermans Going to Sitka.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, May 26.—Ex-Senator John Sherman and his wife have arrived here. They will leave for Seattle on Saturday, and from there will go to Sitka.

HOTELS.

THE SCHUYLER,
A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
59 and 61 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th aves.

Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. Apartments can be seen every day between 12 and 4 o'clock. Plans and information at THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1133 Broadway, corner 26th St., or A. W. EAGER, Manager, 220 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A small house, furnished or unfurnished, to lease for one or two years; west side, between 70th and 80th Sts. preferred; family, man and wife; highest references given and required. Address by letter, T. F. CAHILL, Jr., 72 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL
OPENS JUNE 13. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 Rooms . . . . . . $3 per day
300 Rooms . . $3.50 and $4 per day
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
The KENSINGTON
AND COTTAGES
Open for the Season June 20.
H. A. & W. F. BANG.
Address Sturtevant House, New York.

SARATOGA.
THE WINDSOR HOTEL.
30th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East Thirty-fourth St. and James Slip, foot of New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (4) cents in stamps for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

MONONOTTO INN FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
Opens June 15. Send for Booklet. Address G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Pa.

Adirondacks.

"In Heart of the Adirondacks,"
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
OPENS IN JUNE.
Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 945 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,206.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Opens June 25th.
Address W. H. PARKE,
The WALDORF-ASTORIA, New York, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

New England.

THE MAPLEWOOD.
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
WILL OPEN MAY 28.
Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Pennsylvania.

THE KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.,
The Favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort,
Now open for Decoration Day and Season.
Send for Booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

Virginia.

WARM SPRINGS,
Bath County, Virginia.
are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE
For the Summer months can be had
AT MODERATE COST
in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau; 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, 31st.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.
J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES
ALONG THE
ERIE RAILROAD.
IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY, ORANGE, SULLIVAN AND DELAWARE COUNTIES, NEW YORK, AND PIKE AND WAYNE COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA.

To those who are interested in finding locations for the Summer amid the most attractive surroundings, our book "Rural Summer Homes," may be of assistance.

Send six cents in stamps to D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent, 21 Cortlandt St., New York, or call at the Erie Railroad offices:

111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York.

Brooklyn: 331 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway.
Stations: Foot Chambers St. Foot West 23d St.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Thousand Island House.
Opens June 25th, under the management of
O. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR.
Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. MR. J. B. STETSON will be at the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York, until June 20th, to quote prices and rent rooms.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.
OPENS JUNE 18......1,200 FEET ELEVATION
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post Office address Pawling, New York.
Mr. Howe will be at Windsor Hotel, New York City, until June 1, mornings.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOWLAND HOTEL
AND SCARBORO
Will open June 23rd.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.
N. Y. Office, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference; last employer can be seen Friday from 10 to 12 at 14 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid, and assist with laundry work or sewing; present employer. 24 West 45th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook; English; excellent bread and biscuit maker; in small private family; country for Summer; city reference. A. M., Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Good; in private family; best city references. Cook, 1,152 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

$4 TO $6, FRENCH DRESSMAKING; CUTTING, basting, 50c.; glove fitting. Mme. Roome, 13 West 16th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; good packer; good references. Ulmers, 327 West 36th St.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going abroad wishes situations for her maid and chambermaid, two competent servants. 315 Lexington Av.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse to invalid lady or elderly gentleman, or maid and seamstress; no objection to traveling; good reference. Apply, by mail, to Lizzie Mayson, care Mrs. J. E. Borne, the Osborne, 57th St. and 7th Av.

NURSE.—By refined and competent infants' nurse; takes entire charge and brings up on bottle; excellent reference. Nurse, 871 Park Av.

NURSE.—By experienced French nurse, aged twenty-five, to baby or grown children; best references. Anais, 217 West 33d St.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for a competent child's nurse, who she can thoroughly recommend. Apply at 414 5th Av., between 11:30 and 1 o'clock on Friday and Saturday.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—As parlormaid or chambermaid; excellent reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 7 East 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires places for two girls, one as chambermaid and the other as waitress, whom she highly recommends. Can be seen at present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady closing her house desires places for two competent girls, whom she highly recommends. Can be seen at present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Swede; 22; first-class city reference. Charles, 202 East 30th St.

BUTLER.—By English Protestant as butler; single; thoroughly competent. Seen all week at present employer's, 7 East 42d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class city reference. F. le Bras, 158 West 36th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; 28; will be disengaged June 1; understands his business thoroughly; city or country; unexceptional references; any private family desirous of securing the services of such a man please address Single, 156 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; personal and written references. 207 E. 43d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly reliable; willing and obliging; best references; city or country. Thomas, 921 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman, disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced in both capacities. W. B., 7 West 51st St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—On the 1st, a strong young woman to wait upon delicate lady and sew; to go out of town. Write, stating wages, (moderate,) and give references. Mrs. I. N. C., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "America's Battle for Cuba's Freedom"; official war book; tells all about Spain, Cuba, armies, navies, war, and all great commanders; graphic description of Dewey's famous victory and his complete biography; biggest book; 600 large pages; magnificently illustrated; tremendous demand; only $1.50; commission 50 per cent.; bonanza for agents; 30 days' credit; freight paid; outfit free. Write quick. The Dominion Company, Dept. 32, Chicago.

WANTED—In a dyestuff importing house, a young man to assist in officework; must be quick at figures and write a legible hand. Address, with references and salary expected, B., Box 160, Times Office.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

INDIANS KILL A MAN.

An Outbreak Is Threatened, According to San Francisco Dispatches.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—A Chronicle special from Skaguay, Alaska, under date of May 20, says: "A tragedy that may be the forerunner of an Indian outbreak took place last Monday on McClintock River, which empties into the lower end of Lake Tagish. While poling a boat down the river, two white men, Thomas Fox, formerly of Juneau, and William Meehan, an old-time Yukoneer, were fired on by Indians armed with rifles.

"At the first discharge Meehan toppled over dead with a bullet in his heart. A second bullet entered Fox's left breast above the heart. It struck a bone, passing around his ribs. Badly wounded as he was, Fox reached the shore, making his way through the woods to the settlement by Lake Tagish. The Indians were the Hootalinqua River Sticks, and Fox thinks there were about eighty in the band. Most of them appeared to be armed."

MAGISTRATE HELPS FIREMEN.

Adjourns Court in Far Rockaway to Assist in Extinguishing a Blaze.

FAR ROCKAWAY, May 26.—Court was adjourned in this place this afternoon, and the Magistrate, interpreter, and Court Clerk helped the Volunteer Firemen subdue a fire which started in the upper part of the court building.

Magistrate Matthew Smith was on the bench trying a case, when a gasoline stove exploded in one of the living apartments over the court room. The Magistrate stopped the case, and with Interpreter Henry Vaughn and Court Clerk Thomas Connerty charged on the blaze. Vaughn swallowed some smoke, but other than that the officials made a good showing. The fire was extinguished when about $500 damage had been done.

Longshoremen's Patriotic Action.

At the second annual convention of the American Longshoremen's Union yesterday a resolution was passed to exempt from the payment of dues and to preserve the good standing of every member who serves the country in the army or navy during the present war.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and PO'KEEPSIE

BY DAY LINE STEAMER ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St.........9:00 "
Return by steamer NEW YORK, due in New York 5:30, and Brooklyn, 6:20 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

NIAGARA Special Three-Day Trip for DECORATION DAY leaves Saturday, May 28, by Erie R. R., $14.50; by New York Central, $15.75. ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 WEST 54TH ST. 669 MADISON AV.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships June 3d and 4th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CURNEN & STEINER.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, and bearing date the 2nd day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the firm of CURNEN & STEINER, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under said name of Curnen & Steiner, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed Assignee of said firm, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, Number 519 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 3rd, 1898. COURTLANDT P. DIXON, Assignee. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Assignee, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
may6-1aw6wF

JUDSON, CHARLES G.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES G. JUDSON, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the New York Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 13th day June, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Clarence F. True, assignee of above-named Charles G. Judson, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor,
[L. S.] Judge of the said Court, this 12th day of May, 1898.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
J. ARTHUR BARRATT, Att'y for Assignee, 11 Pine Street, New York. my13-1aw4wF

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York by the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company of New York City under the provisions of Section 59 of the Railroad Law for the certificate required under said section that the provisions of the section have been complied with and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of its railroad, which railroad is to be fifteen hundred feet in length, or thereabouts, upon the Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue, with one of its termini at the intersection of the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue and King's Bridge Road, and the other at the intersection of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said application will be held by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, (Parlor D R,) New York City, on Thursday, June 2d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Walter Lloyd Smith, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 23d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, lately doing business at No. 99 Warren Street, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harris & Corwin, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before the 10th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, April 27th, 1898.
CALEB R. TURNER, Assignee.
HARRIS & CORWIN, Attorneys for Assignee, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap29-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HANNAH CONITY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, at No. 256 Pearl Street, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hannah Conity, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 16 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 6th, 1898. FARQUHAR J. MacRAE, Assignee. STUART F. RANDOLPH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City. my6-1aw7wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 185 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF.

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

ELY, RICHARD S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline L. Ely, Maud L. Ely, Richard F. Ely, William D. Ely, William Ely, Charlotte M. Ely, Clarissa Ely Collins, Clara E. Collins, Edith Collins, Marion Collins Dunscomb, Harriet J. I. Ripley, and James C. Ingersoll, executors of Harriet J. Ingersoll, deceased; St. Luke's Hospital, The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Children's Aid Society, The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, The Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York, American Seamen's Friend Society, Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, The Century Association, Hartford Art Society, Yale University, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD S. ELY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William B. Isham and Franklin B. Lord, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be
[L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
my13-1aw6wF&je24

FLEISCHMANN, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louis Fleischmann, residing at 10 E. 73d St., N. Y. City; Josephine Bieler, residing at No. 40 E. 22d St., N. Y. City; The Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all creditors and to all persons claiming to be creditors of CHARLES FLEISCHMANN, late of the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Charles Fleischmann, late of the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, should not be issued to Henrietta Fleischmann, Julius Fleischmann, and Max C. Fleischmann, the executors named in said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner, 94 Liberty Street, New York.
my27-1aw6wF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 58 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 58 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CLARA BONNEFOUX DE REAU and to all persons interested in the estate of Phebe E. Bonnefoux, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twentieth day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and here to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William C. Wotton, as executor and testamentary Trustee of the estate of Phebe E. Bonnefoux, deceased, and such of you as are cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York, to be hereunto
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Executor and Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York.
ap22-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

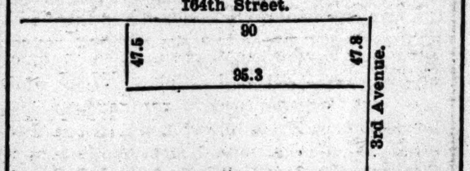
WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester. The premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; then eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:



The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $35,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage with interest as aforesaid will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

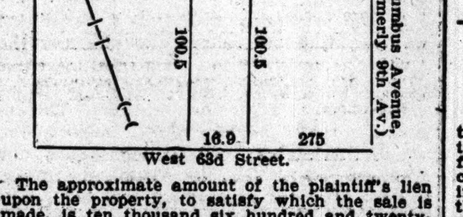
The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100.
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
my24-2aw2wTu&F&je8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY B. AUCHINCLOSS, sole surviving executor of the will of John Auchincloss, plaintiff, against BESSIE COADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixty-third Street distant 275 (two hundred and seventy-five) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches; thence westwardly parallel with Sixty-third Street 16 (sixteen) feet and 9 (nine) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches, to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, and thence eastwardly along said street 16 (sixteen) feet and 9 (nine) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.
WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
VARNUM & HARISON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is now known as Number 131 West 63d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York:



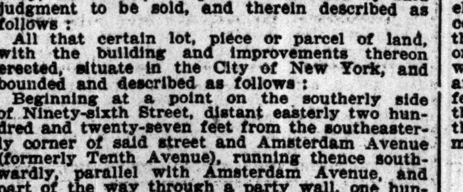
The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the property, to satisfy which the sale is made, is ten thousand six hundred and twenty-six 89-100 dollars, ($10,626 89-100,) with interest on $10,275 thereof from 19th May, 1898, and on three hundred and fifty-one 89-100 dollars, ($351 89-100,) the balance thereof, from 20th May, 1898. There are also taxes and water rents, liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, and which approximately amount to $218.40, which amount includes interest to the aforesaid day of sale.
WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
my25-2aw3wW&F&je15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HERMAN LEWINSON, plaintiff, against HERMAN BONNER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 23d day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant easterly two hundred and twenty-seven feet from the southeasterly corner of said street and Amsterdam Avenue (formerly Tenth Avenue), running thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Ninety-sixth Street, twenty-nine feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, and thence westwardly along the same twenty-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 160 West Ninety-sixth Street.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898.
JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.



NOTE.—The approximate amount of the lien, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,414.67, with interest thereon from May 23d, 1898; and the approximate amount of liens for taxes, etc., is $416. The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $20,000 and interest at the rate of five per cent from Dec. 10, 1897.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898. JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
my25-2aw3wW&F&je15

REFEREES' NOTICES.

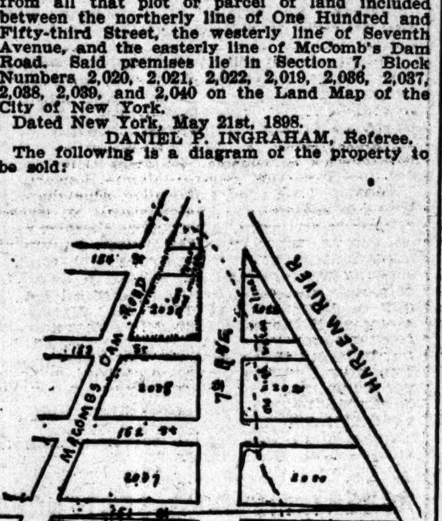
McCOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—NATHANIEL WHITMAN AND OTHERS, composing the firm of Lesher, Whitman and Company, plaintiffs, against JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 20th day of May, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett and Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and therein described as follows:

All the equal undivided one-third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded as follows: Beginning at or near the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the road leading to McComb's Dam, now Central, Bridge; running thence on a diagonal line on and through One Hundred and Fifty-first Street to original high-water mark or line of the Harlem River; thence northerly along said high-water mark or line to the said road, and thence southerly along the easterly line of said road to the place of beginning, excepting thereout so much of the said premises as have been taken for opening and widening Seventh Avenue. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the lands under water lying between One Hundred and Fifty-first Street on the south, the exterior street along Harlem River on the east, and Seventh Avenue on the west, except the streets running through the same as granted to William H. Florence and others by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York by Deed of Grant dated Eighth (8th) November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, together with and subject to all the covenants, conditions, and obligations in said deed contained. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all wharfage, drainage, advantages, emoluments growing or accruing by or from the exterior line opposite the last-mentioned land. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the right, title, and interest of the said Aaron Raymond and wife to the lands lying outside the lines above stated and within the fences as they now stand and for some years have stood. All of said premises heretofore described being the same premises heretofore conveyed to said Aaron Raymond by Charles E. Hastings and wife by deed dated June 24, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York March 8, 1887, in Liber 2,026 of Conveyances, Page 470, and situated in said City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan. Excepting therefrom all that plot or parcel of land included between the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and the easterly line of McComb's Dam Road. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block Numbers 2,020, 2,021, 2,022, 2,019, 2,036, 2,037, 2,038, 2,039, and 2,040 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $199,170.53, inclusive of costs and allowance, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1898, besides the expenses of the sale.

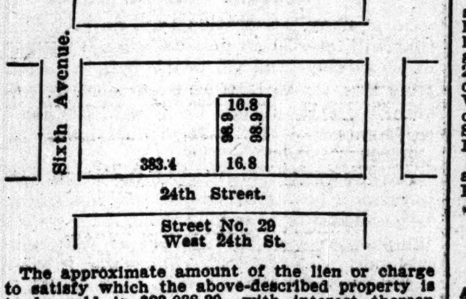
The approximate amount of the assessments and interest on same affecting the entire property is $47,146.00.

THE PROPERTY IS SOLD SUBJECT to a first mortgage on said undivided one-third interest, on which a balance of $75,000 of principal is due, together with interest at five per cent. on $55,000 of said amount from November 1st, 1897, and on $20,000 of said amount at six per cent. from October 1st, 1897, together with the following taxes, paid by the holder of said first mortgage, under the terms thereof, namely: On November 30th, 1896, $1,593.60; on November 30th, 1897, $1,563.97, and the interest on said amounts from said dates to the day of sale.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my24-2aw3wTu&F&je16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LUCIE A. BLISS, plaintiff, against KATIE DICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and eighty-three feet four inches eastwardly from the eastwardly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point equi-distant between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence eastwardly, parallel with Twenty-fourth Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westwardly along said side of Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning; together with the easement of a party wall erected on the westerly side of said lot, half the width thereof, being placed on the lot next adjoining on the west, being the same premises conveyed to Margaret Vance by Lucie A. Bliss.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1898.
JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Referee.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.

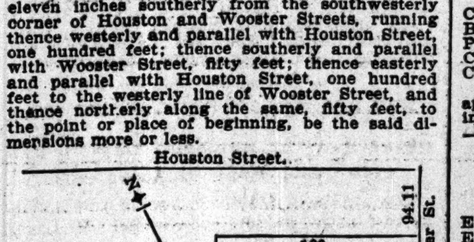


The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,038.39, with interest thereon from the 25th day of April, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.21, with interest from April 28th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,874.79 and interest.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1898.
JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Referee.
My6-2aw3wF&Tu

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, LOUIS APPEL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County, May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets, running thence westerly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet to the westerly line of Wooster Street, and thence northerly along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz.: Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.—Dated May 17th, 1898.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.
BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 208 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $15,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000 and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.
my18-1aw3wW&F&je8

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JACOB A. STERNER, plaintiff, against ALBERT E. McKECHNIE, (the name Albert being fictitious, defendant's real name being unknown to plaintiff,) defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 22, 1898.
S. M. HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address: No. 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To Albert E. McKechnie, the name Albert being fictitious, the real name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 5, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county.
S. M. HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my6-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES H. REED, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANK, Minnie Tobin, Flora Thorner, Joseph Sugarman, Abraham Cohen, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 10, 1898.
WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant, Flora Thorner: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said County of New York.
WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
my13-1aw6wF&je24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CARL KRAUSE, plaintiff, against ANNA KRAUSE, defendant.—Summons. Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 9th, 1898.
JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No. 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above defendant Anna Krause: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the second day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.
JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
may6-1aw6wF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.
Decoration Day will leave on Saturday's time.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

Hudson River by Day Light.

The Knickerbocker Steamboat Company's steamer "Grand Republic" will make a trip to Poughkeepsie and return, making intermediate landings, on May 30th, leaving Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 8:00 A. M.; West 10th St., N. Y., 8:25 A. M.; West 21st St., 9 A. M.; Yonkers, 10 A. M. Round trip, 50c.
NO GRANDER DECORATION DAY EXCURSION

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon
Germanic, June 22, Noon
Teutonic, June 29, Noon
Britannic, July 6, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock twin screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Anchoria, May 28, Noon
Furnessia, June 18, Noon
Ethiopia, June 25, Noon
Anchoria, July 9, Noon
City of Rome, June 4, at 4 P. M., and July 2.
Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, May 28, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, June 4, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....................June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu....................June 18, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu......................June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu....................July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu..........July 16
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA**:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...June 20, Aug. 22, Nov. 7
EMPRESS OF CHINA...July 11, Sept. 12, Dec. 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Aug. 1, Oct. 10, Jan. 2
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA**:
MIOWERA, June 30. AORANGI, July 28.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Geo. W. Clyde, Fri., May 27
Oneida, Tues., May 31
Seminole, Fri., June 3
Pawnee, Sat., June 4
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., June 7, 9 A. M.
Trave, Sat., May 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM
K. F'drich, June 21, 8 AM
Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM
Kai. W. d. G., July 5, 8 AM
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., June 2, noon
Bremen..........Thursday, June 9, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra....May 28, 10 AM
Kai. W. II., June 4, 2 PM
Ems.....June 18, 2 PM
Kai. W. II. July 9, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM
A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Pretoria, May 28, 10 A M
Patria, June 4, 4 P M
Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM
Penna., June 25, 9 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
*Chester..........May 28
Westernland..........June 1
Kensington..........June 8
*Berlin..........June 11
Noordland..........June 15
Friesland..........June 22
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MOHAWK..........May 28
MOBILE..........June 4
MASSACHUSETTS..........June 11
MANITOBA..........June 18
MINNEWASKA..........June 25
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, May 28, 10 AM
Lucania, June 4, 1 PM
Servia, June 7, 9 AM
Etruria, June 11, 10 AM
Campania, J'ne 18, 1 PM
Aurania, June 21, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Winifreda..........May 28
Victoria..........June 11
Boadicea..........June 18
Alexandra..........June 25
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars. Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11.10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after May 15, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30, to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 10:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:55, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30, A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night; (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday, Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:[illegible] A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars, Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:30, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

RAPID TRANSIT MEETING

The Manhattan Company Presents a Form of Contract for the West Street Franchise.

MANY AMENDMENTS DESIRED

Provisions for Junctions at Grade and for the Fixing of Future Rentals, to Which the Board Will Object.

The Manhattan Railway Company yesterday submitted to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners a form of contract for the construction of the proposed West Street and ferry connecting route, which was one of the seven franchises tendered to the company by the board March 17. The document was accompanied by a letter from George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Company, to Alexander E. Orr. Among other things, Mr. Gould says that the company will execute a legal acceptance of the franchise as soon as signed by the board. In this event, counter-propositions for the cross-town and Fordham lines and for additional tracks and facilities will be speedily submitted.

Mr. Gould's letter and the proposed contract were considered at the regular meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday afternoon. Those present were President Alexander E. Orr, Controller Bird S. Coler, and Commissioners George L. Rives, John Claflin, Woodbury Langdon, and Charles Stewart Smith, together with Edward M. Shepard and A. B. Boardman, counsel to the commission, and Secretary Lewis L. Delafield. The absentees were Mayor Van Wyck and Commissioner John H. Starin. The text of the contract, as drafted by the Manhattan Company, was referred to the counsel and Chief Engineer of the board for an opinion, and the board adjourned, subject to the call of President Orr. A regular meeting will be held next Thursday, but a special meeting may be held before that time to take final action upon the West Street franchise.

The law and engineering departments of the Manhattan Railway Company are now engaged in revising the contract proposed by the board for the cross-town route, which is designed to connect the City Hall with the west side elevated lines. This will be the next one of the revised contracts to be submitted, and those for the Bedford Park extension of the east side line and for additional tracks on Third and Ninth Avenues will follow as soon as possible, unless the further negotiations regarding the West Street line should show that it will be impossible for the company and the board to reach any agreement.

Many Changes Made.

In the proposed contract for the West Street line the Manhattan Company has made many changes in the form prepared by the board. The preamble, which recites the fact of the company's application for the franchise, is left unchanged, and recites the route of the proposed line as heretofore published.

No change is made in Paragraph I. of the proposed franchise, which provides for its acceptance within thirty days by the Manhattan Company.

Paragraph II., as drawn by the board, provided that there should be stations on the proposed line at Liberty, Warren, Jay, Desbrosses, Charlton, Christopher, and Jane Streets and Greenwich Avenue. This is changed by the company, so as to read as follows:

> There shall be stations on or in connection with said connection and extension at Battery Place and Sixth Avenue. The Manhattan Company may from time to time locate and construct such other and additional stations on said connection and extension as it shall deem necessary, but said stations shall not be less than 500 nor more than 3,000 feet apart.

Some of the provisions made by the board in Paragraph II. are stricken out, including those requiring the tracks on West Street to be constructed at such an elevation as to leave a clear height of 7½ feet over the floors of the existing foot bridges across the street leading to the ferries. The company explains this omission by saying that it may be necessary to condemn these bridges, like other property, before the line can be built. The company has also stricken out the provision prohibiting junctions at grade with its existing lines, and in its place has inserted a provision allowing such connections. It is understood that the grade crossing proposition will be met with strenuous objections on the part of the board, all of whose members are wholly opposed to a modification of that nature.

That portion of Paragraph 2 which provided for a two-track structure is amended by the company to read thus:

> The Manhattan Company shall construct a two-track railway on the connection and extension hereby authorized, so designed and planned that it may at any time hereafter be converted into a three-track railway, and the Manhattan Company shall have the right, if and when it shall see fit, to convert such two-track railway into a three-track railway.

Paragraph III. of the original contract provided for the general plan of construction. The company claims that it was so drawn that it would give no authority to operate the line, as it contained no provision for certain necessary structures, and it has inserted a provision covering the alleged omission.

To Deflect the Line.

The same paragraph in the original contract also provided that the line should be constructed in West Street from Battery Place to Horatio Street, and for this provision the company has substituted a provision that at or near Cortlandt Street the road shall be deflected on to the marginal wharf or street, and proceed northerly at a distance of not less than 110 feet from the bulkhead line.

Paragraph IV., requiring the completion of the road within three years after the necessary consent of the local and municipal authorities is secured, as provided by the board, the company amends by inserting a provision that the property owners be taken into account and their consent also obtained. This is supplemented by a provision that if time is unavoidably lost in legal proceedings or by riots and strikes it shall not be counted against the time stipulated.

In Paragraph V., in which the board fixed the rental to be paid for the franchise at 5 per cent. of the gross receipts, the rate of one-half of 1 per cent., originally offered by Mr. Gould, is substituted. In the original contract it was provided in Paragraph VII. that the rate fixed in the franchise should continue for twenty-five years. The company changes this period to thirty-five years and inserts the following subdivisions in Paragraph VI. of its form of contract, specifying items which shall be taken into consideration by the arbitrators appointed to adjust the rentals after the expiration of the first period:

> (a) Allowance shall be made for all the expense of keeping the said connection and extension, stations, and appurtenances in repair, and for the taxes levied thereon, and for the expense of operating the same.
>
> (b) Allowance shall be made for interest at the legal rate on money expended by the Manhattan Company in the construction, equipment, and betterment of the said connection and extension, stations, and appurtenances.
>
> (c) Allowance shall be made for deterioration and reconstruction of the said connection and extension, stations, and appurtenances at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum upon the cost thereof.
>
> (d) The arbitrators shall, after making the foregoing allowances, fix such annual sum as they shall deem fair and reasonable; but the annual sum so fixed shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the annual net profit resulting to the company from the maintenance and operation of the said connection and extension after deducting the foregoing allowances from the earnings thereof for the immediately preceding year.

No Night Service.

The provision of Paragraph VIII. of the original contract, which is Paragraph VII. in that of the company, requiring adequate train service at night, is stricken out.

In another paragraph added by the Manhattan Company, the latter agrees to use all diligence in obtaining the consent of the authorities and property owners, or in lieu of the consent of the property owners the determination of Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court. It further agrees to use all diligence in the acquisition of property required for construction.

Three provisions in the contract as drafted by the board are stricken out, one of which was that giving to the board the right of intervention in any litigation arising under the franchise.

The others are as follows:

> IX. The Manhattan Company by its acceptance of the franchise hereby granted promises and agrees that it will not at any future time oppose the construction of any rapid transit railroad over, along, under, through, or across the portions of streets affected by the franchise hereby granted, and that it will grant all reasonable facilities for the construction of any such rapid transit railroad which shall be lawfully authorised, but not including any railroad which shall cross at grade the line of the Manhattan Company as now existing or after construction as aforesaid, or permanently interfere with the proposed operation of said line.
>
> Lastly—The franchise hereby granted shall be inoperative unless at the time of the acceptance hereof by the Manhattan Company that company shall likewise and duly accept the six franchises which are granted by the board at the same time with the grant of this franchise, and are numbered I., II., III., IV., VI., and VII.

Wants Its Own Way.

As to the privilege of intervening referred to, the company insists that it shall have the right to conduct condemnation proceedings and other litigation in its own way, without any intervention or interference on the part of the board, and in regard to Paragraph IX. its position is that it will not permit the board to tie its hands with reference to its future course toward other proposed lines. The company understands, with reference to the paragraph designated "lastly," that it has been waived already by the board, at least in so far as it refers to the Boulevard franchise, which was No. 7 on the original list. In this connection the company refers to the following extract from the letter of Mr. Orr to Mr. Gould, under date of Jan. 26, as indicating that the applications would be considered separately:

"Four propositions are contained in your letter which, in the opinion of the board, are disconnected and should be made the subject of separate applications, to the end that each may be dealt with upon its merits."

After yesterday's meeting of the board it was intimated that several of the provisions in the contract submitted by the company would fail to receive approval. Special mention was made of the provision, mentioned above, for grade crossings or junctions where the proposed West Street route will touch the existing lines of the company. The board considers this an unsafe proposition, while the company insists that no actual crossings are contemplated, and that the proposed junctions can be made only at grade if the connections are to be of any value to itself or the public. This is a matter which undoubtedly will receive careful consideration by Chief Engineer Parsons of the board before any action is taken.

Members of the board also direct attention to the provisions with reference to readjustment of the rentals after the expiration of the first period, which they consider highly objectionable. These demands of the company were foreshadowed in Mr. Gould's letter of May 6, and it is thought that they may prove more of an obstacle to an agreement than the fixing of the rental for the first period of the franchise.

LEGAL NOTES.

Written Contract to Drill a Well.—Barzelle M. Strong entered into a written contract with Cyrus Waters by which he agreed "to drill a well for the party of the second part, at $2.50 a foot, and furnish pipe for pump without charge, and is to be relieved from all responsibility when he stops drilling; in case of a flowing well, to be $2 per foot." In an action brought by the former against the latter to recover under the contract, it appeared that plaintiff drilled a distance of 90 feet. At a distance of twenty-three feet to the rock, and fourteen feet into the rock, he stopped drilling. At that point he had reached water. He subsequently continued the drill a further distance of fifty-three feet into the rock, and then ceased work. He claimed to recover under the contract for drilling the ninety feet, at $2.50 per foot, and also for some tubing and a pump. The referee before whom the action was tried gave judgment for the defendant, holding that plaintiff had not completed the well, and the contract being an entire one he could not recover. The Third Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding, by Presiding Justice Parker, that the contract presented a patent ambiguity, in that it failed to indicate the precise kind of well contemplated by the parties, and parol evidence was inadmissible to show that the defendant had in mind a well which would produce water from the bed rock; and that in such a case the word "well" was to be construed to mean a common or ordinary well. Justices Herrick and Landon concurred, but Justices Merwin and Putnam dissented, holding that the reasonable construction of the contract, in the absence of proof of subsequent conduct, would be that the plaintiff could stop when he chose, and not be responsible to the defendant for damages or for labor, materials or board which the defendant was obliged to furnish, but could not stop and recover the price unless a well, supplying a reasonable amount of water, was furnished for the use of the defendant.

⁂

Improper Admission of Evidence.—Mary McGuire, who was severely injured in a collision between cars of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, recovered judgment in her suit against the company on a verdict for $6,000 rendered in her favor on the trial. That judgment has now been reversed by the Second Appellate Division because of improper admission of testimony. On the second day of the trial, the plaintiff having on the previous day been carried out in an apparently hysterical condition, a medical expert witness, who had not examined her for some months, was asked what was the matter with her the day before. He replied that it was a form of fit which was known as hystero-epileptic or hystero-major. Then the doctor was asked: "From your examination of Mrs. McGuire and the facts stated and testified to here, what do you say was the cause of that?" The witness answered, under objection: "Some severe bodily injury." The witness was also allowed to answer, which he did in the affirmative, the question, "Was that one of the results—was it the result of her present condition?" Presiding Justice Goodrich, giving the opinion of the court, held that these questions were improper, the witness being thus asked to pass upon the credibility of the witnesses, the probability of their statements, and to draw inferences therefrom. That was the province of the jury. The contention of the respondent that the objections were too general was held not to be tenable. A general objection was sufficient, when neither the Court nor the opposing party was misled. (87 N. Y., 508; 136 N. Y., 515.)

⁂

Action for Conversion.—The Thomas Manufacturing Company, in its complaint in an action which it brought against Tracy M. Symonds and Wilson Darling, alleged in substance that the defendants received from the company certain bicycles under an agreement that the title to and the ownership of these goods should remain in the company until they were fully paid for; that in case the defendants sold any of them, the proceeds of the sale should be the absolute property of the plaintiff; that a price was agreed upon, and that all the bicycles were to be paid for in ninety days; that although the ninety days had elapsed, none of the bicycles had been so paid for, but that certain specified ones had been returned; that possession of those not returned had been demanded by the plaintiff and refused, and that the defendants had "wrongfully and unlawfully converted said property to their own use." The Third Appellate Division has reversed an order of the Broome County Special Term of the Supreme Court, which denied the plaintiff's application for judgment upon the defendants' default in answering. The court held, by Presiding Justice Parker, that the complaint stated a cause of action in tort for conversion; that it was not necessary to allege in order to state such a cause of action that none of the bicycles had been sold; that such fact, if it existed, constituted a defense, to be set up by answer.

⁂

Executory Contract to Purchase Land.—Smith M. Weed and Herman Schmaltz had each a claim or lien against certain brewery premises which were about to be sold under foreclosure. Schmaltz, who was the prior lienor, agreed with Smith that he, if necessary, would bid the amount of his claim upon the sale, and would convey his title and assign his judgment for a deficiency to Weed, the subsequent lienor, the latter agreeing to pay Schmaltz the amount of his judgment, costs, expenses of sale, taxes, &c. In a suit brought by Schmaltz in the Supreme Court, in Clinton County, to recover from Weed damages for alleged breach of contract, judgment was given for plaintiff for nominal damages only, and in favor of the defendant for costs and an extra allowance. On Schmaltz's appeal the judgment has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division, which held, Presiding Justice Parker giving the opinion, that the agreement was more than a mere executory contract to purchase the land; it was also a sale of the debt of the prior lienor, and entitled him to recover, not the measure of damages proper in a case of a breach of an executory contract for the sale of land—namely, the difference between the actual value of the land and the contract price, but the entire contract price.

MORE BROOKLYN SCANDAL

Edward Eastment, a Clerk in the Water Supply Department, Is Arrested.

FORGERY AND FRAUD ALLEGED

More Than $10,000 Involved—Controller Coler Declares It "the Most Astonishing Case Ever Discovered in Municipal Affairs."

Edward Eastment, a clerk in the Water Supply Department in Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on an indictment charging him with having robbed the former City of Brooklyn by forgery and fraud. The amount involved is $10,171.65, and Controller Coler, by whose expert accountants the charges were made, declares the fraud "the most astonishing case ever discovered in municipal affairs." It was discovered during the examination of the accounts of the payment of taxes by Brooklyn upon its water property in the various towns, villages, and school districts of Queens County.

In his statement of the matter yesterday Controller Coler said:

> The various plans adopted for extracting money from the public treasury show the greatest variety and ingenuity, not only in the fabrication of claims, but also in obtaining the cash upon the warrants after the spurious claims had been successfully passed through the different city offices. They included fraudulent bills of real officials, raising the amount of bills by substituting fraudulent bills in double the amount of the genuine bills, fraudulent bills of mythical Collectors of Taxes in towns, villages, and school districts, sometimes following closely the names of the actual Collectors, and fraudulent bills of a mythical village which never had any corporate existence or any officials, and never levied or collected taxes.

Fictitious Tax Collectors.

Billheads were printed for fictitious Tax Collectors, who probably had no existence except in the brains of the swindlers, as careful investigation develops the fact that the alleged collectors were not the duly authorized and official Collectors, and are utterly unknown to the Post Office authorities and residents of their respective communities. In each and every case payment was made after due and full audit by the city authorities.

In the great majority of the cases, the warrants were cashed in the Department of City Works, as most of them bear the deposit stamp of that department. Two, which were paid in Commissioner Alfred T. White's time, have a rubber stamp impress. Those which were paid in Commissioner Willis's time bore a similar stamp.

This would seem to indicate that the warrants were cashed from the receipts of the department, and that same were deposited in lieu of the cash actually received. Of the remaining warrants, two were apparently cashed at the counters of the institutions upon which they were drawn; two others, under the signatures of the payees, bear in one case the indorsement "E. Eastment," and in the other the following: "Indorsement correct, E. Eastment."

Some Specific Cases.

Under date of Dec. 16, 1896, Mr. Coler says, a bill purporting to be from James Raynor of Lynbrook, L. I., was submitted for the village tax of Lynbrook for 1896, amounting to $355.74. This bill was paid by Warrant No. 15,754 to the order of James Raynor, indorsed James Raynor, and deposited in the Fulton Bank by the Department of City Works, and to its credit. The voucher was certified by Peter Milne, Chief Engineer, received the audit of the Auditor, and the warrant was signed by all of the proper officials. Under date of Sept. 1, 1897, a second bill was submitted, purporting to be from the same party, amounting, with Collector's fee, to $422.18. This voucher was also certified by Peter Milne, audited by the proper officials, paid, indorsed, and deposited in the same way.

The Controller declares that in fact there was no Tax Collector in any town or village in Queens County at the time these bills were submitted, or at any other time in recent years, by the name of James Raynor, but there was a James B. Raynor, who was a Collector for the Village of Freeport. The Village of Lynbrook, he says, never collected a dollar of taxes for any purpose, as it is not an incorporated village and has no right to impose taxes.

The Controller also says:

> Three bills, purporting to be submitted by Richard Underhill, Collector of the town of Hempstead, L. I., were found. One, under date of May 1, 1897, charged for the unpaid road taxes of 1897, the amount, including Collector's fee, being $1,278.21. The bill was certified by Peter Milne, Chief Engineer, audited by Deputy Auditor Quimby; paid by warrant No. 6748, May 12, 1897; drawn to the order of "Richard Underhill Coll.," indorsed "Richard Underhill Coll.," and deposited in the Fulton Bank by the Department of City Works of the City of Brooklyn to its credit. The second bill was dated Oct. 20, 1897, for unpaid school taxes of 1896 for School District No. 8. The amount which the city was called upon to pay was $353.16. The bill was certified, audited, and deposited in the same way. The third bill was under date of Dec. 20, 1897, for unpaid school tax of 1897 of District No. 14, and the amount was $484.80. Careful investigation in the town of Hempstead fails to discover any Richard Underhill living in that town.

Two bills amounting to $1,868.18, of C. Valentine, alleged to be Collector of the town of Hempstead, were paid in a like manner. The only C. Valentine known to the residents of Hempstead, according to Mr. Coler, is Christian Valentine, a conductor on the Long Island Railroad.

One bill for $338.85, also of the town of Hempstead, is from Charles Coombs, who is alleged on the bill to be a Collector of Taxes.

In Newtown and Jamaica.

Four bills, amounting to $1,561.47, appear in the office of the former Controller as having been presented by J. R. Quinn, an alleged Collector of the town of Newtown. The fourth bill gives the residence of Mr. Quinn as Middle Village, and is attested in the affidavit, Mr. Coler says, under date of Oct. 12, 1897, by E. Eastment, Commissioner of Deeds, while there has been during the last five years no tax collector of the town of Newtown named J. R. Quinn.

A bill from T. Rushmore, Collector of the town of Newtown, was submitted under date of April 6, 1897, for $718.61, road tax of the town of Newtown for 1897, was paid, and Rushmore had no more existence than any of the others, Mr. Coler says.

A bill from George S. Conkling, Collector of the town of Jamaica, put in July 2, 1897, was for $918.22 road tax, year 1897. Inquiry of County Clerk Sutphin of Queens County, and of other prominent residents and officials, Mr. Coler says, disclosed the fact that no one of this name is known in the town.

A bill from James Willis, alleged Collector of the town of Oyster Bay, L. I., bears date June 1, 1897. It is for $641.05 road tax for 1897. So far as the officials of the town of Oyster Bay know, James Willis has no existence.

The case of the bill for taxes of the village of Rockville Centre differs from the others in the fact that the name of a genuine Collector has been used, and that the city really paid taxes in the village. The method of this fraud, Mr. Coler says, was for the swindlers to double the amount of the genuine bills, pay the village its just dues, and put the other half of the proceeds of the fraudulent warrant in their pockets.

Details of This Case.

In regard to this case the Controller says:

> The records show that the City of Brooklyn paid on Dec. 15, 1897, $418.83, which purported to be the taxes on the city property in the village of Rockville Centre. The warrant was No. 15,707, and drawn to the order of W. D. Whittemore, Collector, indorsed "W. D. Whittemore, Collector," and deposited in the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn by the Department of City Works. The signature of "W. D. Whittemore, Collector," does not correspond with his genuine signature upon the warrant issued to him for the tax of the previous year, being No. 2,189, dated Feb. 8, 1897, for $190.81.
>
> The bill or voucher upon which this warrant was paid bears date Nov. 16, 1897, was certified by Peter Milne, Chief Engineer, and audited by Deputy Auditor Quimby. Investigation of the books of Collector Whittemore shows that he received from the city on Dec. 18 $207.81 for taxes, exclusive of his commission of 1 per cent.
>
> Two bills, ostensibly presented by Joseph Dykes, Treasurer of Queens County, were paid, for tax in School District No. 1, town of Newtown, one Sept. 28, 1895, of $126.25, and the other Oct. 1, 1895, of $161.60 for tax in School District No. 6, town of Jamaica. Both were certified by Van Brunt Bergen, Chief Engineer; approved by Frank Lyman, Deputy Commissioner; audited by John R. Sutton, Auditor, and paid to the order of Joseph Dykes, and deposited in the Fulton Bank to the credit of Alfred T. White, Commissioner.
>
> Another bill, ostensibly presented by Charles L. Phipps, Treasurer of Queens County, bears date Nov. 5, 1897, for $514.40 tax in School District No. 14, Hempstead. It was certified by Peter Milne, audited by John R. Sutton, and paid to the order of Charles L. Phipps, indorsed and deposited to the credit of the department. The indorsements of Joseph Dykes and Charles L. Phipps, Mr. Coler says, do not correspond with their indorsements upon other warrants.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

To Clothe A Boy

As he ought to be clothed doesn't really cost any more in the end than to rig him out in a "Bargain" Suit.

Our clothes, made by Boys' Tailors,

From tested material, last so much longer that they are actually cheaper—while the satisfaction of wearing them is all clear gain.

Sailor Suits, $4.65 to $7.50.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.

60-62 West 23d St.

The Career of Eastment.

Edward Eastment was appointed a clerk in the auditing department in the City Works Department nearly six years ago. Under Mayor Schieren's Commissioner, Alfred T. White, he was promoted to take charge of the various collections for permits for sewer openings, &c. He was well informed in the work and the present administration retained him in a like place. The specific charge upon which he was arrested is that he drew two vouchers or bills of taxes of the village of Lynbrook which had no right to collect taxes, and never did collect taxes.

He was arraigned in the County Court before Judge Aspinall, who had issued the bench warrant for his arrest, and admitted to bail in $5,000. Assistant District Attorney Clark said that further indictments might be found, and the court reserved the right to increase the bond if he deemed it advisable.

Eastment pleaded not guilty. He declared that he had no part in the frauds if any had been committeed. "About three weeks ago," he said, "when the Controller began the investigation of my department I made a search for irregularities. I can place all the collectors but one. I cannot account for the bill of Richard Underhill for $484.84. It seems as if they are trying to make a scapegoat of me."

It is likely that there will be other arrests. The investigation of the department is not yet complete, and the handwriting experts employed by Mr. Coler have told him that at least three persons beside Eastment were concerned in making out and indorsing the alleged fraudulent bills.

ROBERT FIELDING SENTENCED.

To Serve Two Years and Six Months in Prison and Pay a Fine of $2,171.

Robert W. Fielding, who was found guilty of having audited fraudulent bills in connection with the City Works scandal in Brooklyn, was sentenced by Justice Hirschberg yesterday morning in Brooklyn to two years and six months in the State prison at Sing Sing, and to pay a fine of $2,171.

The courtroom was packed with spectators when the Justice took his seat. Immediately following the opening of court Fielding was ordered to the bar, and after District Attorney Marean had moved for sentence, Charles J. Patterson, counsel for the defense, moved for an arrest of judgment on the ground that the facts as stated in the indictment were not sufficient to constitute a crime. He also moved for a new trial, on the ground that the principal or head of the department was in the office and was present and competent to perform the duty imposed upon him by law, and consequently no official duty was cast upon Fielding as deputy.

Justice Hirschberg denied both motions, and after the usual questions were put to Fielding he was sentenced. Bail was fixed, pending an appeal, at $10,000, and Alexander G. Calder and Christopher Firth qualified as bondsmen.

Medals for Firemen.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday selected as the winner of the Bennett medal for bravery Fireman James Pearl of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7. Pearl and Assistant Foreman John P. How made a heroic rescue of two lives on Jan. 1, 1897, at 94 Lexington Avenue, by means of ladders and ropes. How received the Bonner medal. James J. Crawford of Engine Company No. 24 was selected as the winner of the Strong medal, and the Stephenson medal for the best drilled company was awarded to Capt. John Riordan of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6.

MONTEFIORE COUNTRY HOME.

A Decoration Day Excursion Planned for the Formal Opening at Bedford Station.

On Monday, Decoration Day, an excursion that will interest an unusually large number of charitably inclined people will be made from this city to Bedford Station, N. Y. The occasion is the formal opening of the country sanitarium of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids.

Previous to the erection of the sanitarium patients who were sent to the country as beneficiaries of a special fund reserved for the purpose were boarded out at Woodbine, Alliance, and Norma. Then the Bedford Station property was bought, comprising a farm of 136 acres, with substantial farmhouse, barns, and outbuildings, situated within half a mile of the station and forty miles from this city, on the Harlem Railroad. Bedford Station is the highest point of Westchester County, and is free from mosquitoes and malaria.

The building now accommodates fifteen patients, and it is hoped that enough donations will be received to so enlarge it that sixty may be cared for. The house was opened to patients in the middle of last September, when the patients were received. Before their reception the building was thoroughly renovated, and a bathroom and hot and cold water facilities added. Mr. and Mrs. Daugird are Superintendent and Matron, respectively. E. C. Powell, a Cornell graduate, is Superintendent of Agriculture. The farm now supplies the Montefiore Home with milk and eggs, and it is expected that it will eventually pay for the maintenance of the sanitarium. The patients do light work in the grounds as well as help in the domestic work.

The excursion planned for the sanitarium's formal opening will leave the Grand Central or the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station at 11:30 A. M., Monday, and is expected to return for the city at 4:30 P. M. Refreshments will be served at Bedford Station, and there will be speeches and music by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band.

EXERCISES AT SCHOOL NO. 69.

Observance of Memorial Day by Primary and Boys' Departments.

The pupils of Public School No. 69, West Fifty-fourth Street, celebrated Memorial Day in connection with their annual exercises yesterday. The exercises of the primary department, of which Miss Julia M. Elliott is Principal, took place in the forenoon. Assistant Superintendent Shimer of the Borough of Manhattan presided. The exercises consisted of patriotic songs and recitations, gymnastic drills, and addresses by Dr. Shimer and Commissioner Adams.

At 1:30 o'clock the exercises in the boys' department commenced. They were presided over by Principal Andrew J. Whiteside. The programme, as in the primary department, was made up of patriotic songs and recitations and several instrumental solos. The "Salute to the Flag" was appropriately observed, the Signal Corps marching into the room with a large American flag, and the entire school rising and pledging their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

Dr. C. T. Wright then addressed the boys, telling them of the heroes of the present and past wars in which the United States had engaged. He praised President McKinley, Gen. Lee, and Admiral Dewey, the mention of the two latter names eliciting great applause. After Dr. Dwight had finished "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by the school and the exercises closed.

Is your boy a kicker? Get him a kicking suit—a golf-bicycle suit; $7 to $14.

Does he soil his clothes? Get him a suit that can be easily cleaned—a wash suit; $2.50 to $6.

Everything boys wear, boys as young as three.

Negligee shirts.

Not even rain can stop the sale of our men's negligee shirts—they're too good. $1 to $2.50. Boys ditto, $1 to $1.75.

Hats.

Plenty of straw hats here by the way; but not a word more till the weather puts you in better humor.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING

The "Queries" and "Friendly Epistle" Considered on the Last Day of the Session.

A HARBINGER OF UNITY

Communication from English Friends So Viewed by Local Quakers—Desire for International Arbitration Court Expressed.

"Meetings for Discipline," as is the old Quaker term, or business sessions, after a day's cessation, were resumed yesterday by the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends for the last day of its two hundred and third annual session convened at the meeting house at Rutherfurd Place and East Fifteenth Street. After one day of joint session, the men and women again met in separate houses, dispatching messengers to one another as soon as one house adopted any transaction. At the "rise of the meeting," or conclusion of the afternoon session, the yearly meeting was adjourned for one year.

In the facing seats were several ministering Friends, or visitors from other yearly meetings, and prominent local Quakers. One occupant of the facing seats of the women's house was Cynthia Norton from Hubbard, Iowa. She was probably the oldest Friend in attendance, being eighty-eight years of age. She is visiting friends in Washington County, this State. In the men's house a number of Friends were noticed who, in accordance with the time-honored Quaker custom, did not remove their hats on entering. The reading and answering of the "Queries" from the "Book of Discipline," begun Monday, was concluded.

A Significant Communication.

"Friendly epistles" were read from the yearly meetings of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, and seemed to be received as very acceptable. Delegates were appointed to attend the conference on a diversity of subjects, to be held at Richmond, Ind., in August. Then came a communication that, although apparently trifling, and rather perfunctorily disposed of, was considered of considerable significance by the Friends conversant with the history of their society. It was a communication relating to vivisection, sent by the Friends' Anti-Vivisection Association of England.

The document was referred to the Philanthropic Committee without much discussion, and the clerk was directed to acknowledge its receipt. Its importance is partly revealed to the secular mind when the separation of the so-called "Hicksite" Friends, with whom the New York Yearly Meeting is identified, from the "Orthodox" Friends early in the century, and their partial estrangement thereafter, is taken into account. The communication received and read yesterday was considered by prominent Friends as showing in a considerable degree the increasing friendliness of the portions of the Society of Friends.

The Afternoon Gathering.

At the afternoon gathering a committee was appointed to collect and preserve the ancient records of the yearly meeting, some of which go back to 1671, and to purchase a fire-proof safe for their keeping. The report of the Friends' Home Association, which maintains a boarding house for Quakers at 215 East Fifteenth Street, showed that the experiment had been self-supporting for eleven months of its year of existence. Later in the session the "Friendly Epistle" of the New York Yearly Meeting, to be sent to the yearly meetings of other States, was presented and adopted. It was of different tenor from the usual epistles, and began as follows:

"Our meeting assembled under a cover of quietness and peace, the more quiet perhaps because of the heavy undertone that mingles with our thought in the noise of battle afar and the sadness that comes to a Nation from the outgoing of manly life. Our Yearly Meeting gives no uncertain sound in its united voice against human slaughter as a means of settlement for the difficulties of nations. Such a resort does not belong to the Kingdom of Christ. When the time comes that our industrial force becomes again the life of the Nation, let us renew every endeavor to secure a permanent international court of arbitration. If the Society of Friends can be instrumental in the promotion of this great blessing, it will not have lived in vain."

Two women messengers from the women's house then marched up to the facing seats of the men's house, and reported: "We have finished our business." The clerk of the men's house then prepared a minute that was approved, and the meeting was adjourned. The minute was characterized of the deliberations.

In the evening the younger Friends enjoyed social diversions that took the form of music and recitations and the consumption of cake and mild lemonade.

VETERANS' MONUMENT DISPUTE.

Court Refuses to Retard Its Erection in Jersey City.

Chancellor McGill at Jersey City yesterday denied the application of P. H. O'Neill and other veterans for an injunction restraining the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Committee of Hudson County from carrying out its contract with Philip Martini to erect a monument commemorative of the civil war in City Hall Park. Mr. O'Neill and his associates contended that the design selected for the monument was not appropriate because it was proposed to have the monument surmounted by the Goddess of Liberty. They claimed that the chief figure of such a monument should be of a martial character. They did not think the figure of a woman carried out this idea.

After hearing the argument of counsel and several affidavits, Chancellor McGill declared that the contract should be carried out. "It is hard to get at the taste of the average individual in a matter of this kind," said the Chancellor. "In the popular mind the figure in the designs represents war. To stop the erection of the monument at this time would defeat the entire scheme. I will dismiss the order to show cause."

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Women's Suits at Half.

Our suit man has taken from regular stocks many of his choice $35 to $70 suits, of the newest things in Blouse, fly-front Jackets, that are mostly silk lined, and marked them at . . . . ½ Price

The quantity is limited, and of course the choice'll go first. The opportunity is a grand one, and our readers should not let it go by.

The selling will not start this morning till 9 o'clock, so that all may have a chance to save fifty per cent.

Also several rackfuls of Serges and Cheviot Suits, entirely men tailored, are marked for to-day's selling at $9.98 and up.

It ought to be a record-breaking suit day at O'Neill's.

Umbrellas and Parasols.

You can't dodge this want if you're fair to yourself. If it rains on the holiday you'll want an umbrella, or if the sun shows itself parasols will be in order. We're prepared in both cases, like this:

Women's 24 and 26 inch all silk Umbrellas, in black and natural wood, Dresden handles—value $2.75—special $1.98
Women's 24 and 26 inch all silk Umbrellas, extra quality, pearl and long Dresden handles—value $3.75—special $2.48
Women's India silk Parasols, 12 ruffles all over in black, white, cerise, cardinal, navy, light blue, lavender and turquoise—value $5.50—special $3.50
Women's 22 inch black and white and blue and white all silk plaids, fancy Dresden handles—value $3.98—special $2.75

We deliver all purchases (excepting bicycles and sewing machines) free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

A NEW JERSEY TROLLEY FIGHT.

The Union County League Again Calls on Property Owners to Bestir Themselves.

The recently formed association of taxpayers of Union County, N. J., known as the "Union County League," of which William Drysdale is President, has again appealed to the property owners of that county for co-operation in the fight against the proposed widening of North Avenue and the construction of a trolley railroad therein from Elizabeth to Plainfield. Officers of the league contend that the proposed widening of North Avenue "would require the taking of an additional thirty-four feet of land on one side or the other, or partly on both, thus destroying thousands of valuable shade trees that could not be replaced in a generation, cutting off twelve miles of front yards, and greatly impairing or totally destroying the value of the homes situated thereon."

Furthermore, it is represented that, as the law provides for both damages and benefits, the land will practically be confiscated. "In plain words," say the league committee, "if they take thirty-four feet of your front land, and award you $2,000 in damages, they can at the same time assess you $2,500 for alleged 'benefits,' and you must pay the balance of $500, besides giving up your land. But the property owners on North Avenue are by no means to be the only losers under this iniquitous act. To pay such an enormous sum as $900,000, (which may possibly be reduced to $600,000 if the Freeholders receive a large sum for the trolley franchise,) the entire property of the county must be heavily taxed. Every foot of the land you own must pay. No piece of land in Union County is so small, so remote, or of so little value but it must pay its share of this enormous and wholly unnecessary burden, amounting as it must in many cases to more than the value of the land itself."

It is alleged that the persons who hope to profit by the undertaking have made some serious legislative blunders "which appear to involve either the integrity or the competency of several representatives of the people."

THE MENOCAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The Civil Engineer Is Cross-Examined by the Judge Advocate.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, who is being tried by court-martial at the navy yard, was cross-examined by Judge Advocate Lauchheimer yesterday. He said the piling on hand when he assumed charge of the work was not long enough for the purposes required, but in view of the fact that it had been accepted by his predecessor and paid for by the Government, he felt that he had no business to question the wisdom of the department's action.

Mr. Menocal said Leveler McGiehan was employed in the yard when he took charge and was paid $4.50 a day. He had no reason to question the honesty of his reports. Mr. Menocal asserted that he had conformed with the plans and specifications just as closely as they were drawn. He admitted that he found the street piling out of alignment, and he thought this was due to the weight of the dredges and their undermining action when the mud was taken out.

HARLEM BUILDING DISASTER.

Michael and John Sess, the Contractors, Arrested and Released on Bail.

Michael and John Sess, the contractors indicted in connection with the collapse of the building at 18 and 20 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, which caused the death of six men, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Sergeants Cuff and McNaught. The prisoners were taken before Judge Newburger in the General Sessions Court, where former Assistant District Attorney David Mitchell appeared as their attorney. Bail was fixed at $5,000 for each of the two men. James Rogers, a builder of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, went on their bonds.

The contractors were walking on Centre Street with one of their attorneys, Emanuel M. Friend, when they were taken into custody. They had been promising for several days to surrender themselves, and when arrested they claimed that they were on their way to the Criminal Court Building to carry out their promises.

Harris Fordinsky, whose bail bond was not accepted, because his bondsman was a non-resident, secured a new bondsman yesterday afternoon, and was released from the Tombs.

Bay Shore Sexton Kills Himself.

BAY SHORE, L. I., May 26.—Smith W. Clock, one of the best-known residents of Bay Shore, and the sexton of the Methodist Episcopal church of this place, shot and killed himself last night in the basement of the church. His body was found by his daughter, Agnes, who visited the church in search of him. Mr. Clock was fifty-one years of age, and until a short time ago was one of the leading business men of Bay Shore, when he suffered business reverses and his health failed.

Held for Shooting Song Birds.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 26.—Thomas Krauss of 1,138 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, was to-day held in $300 bail by Magistrate Healy, in Long Island City, on a charge of having violated the game laws. He was arrested here last evening by State Game Protector Abraham C. Wyckoff. The latter heard shooting in a patch of woods, and found Krauss with three dead song birds in his bag. As it is against the law to kill song birds Krauss was arrested.

AMUSEMENTS.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE GREAT in "DIPLOMACY."
STOCK CO. Pop. Prices. Good Orch. Seat 50c.

B'WAY THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE IN THE ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE

COLUMBUS Columbus Theatre Stock Co., A Celebrated Case.
Next Week—THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Monday Evening, May 30th,
LAMBS
FAREWELL GAMBOL
The Same Programme of Minstrelsy and Burlesque Seen at the Metropolitan Opera House Last Monday Evening Will Be Repeated by the Same Cast, Including
Nat Goodwin, De Wolf Hopper, W. H. Crane, Stuart Robson, H. C. Barnabee, Willie Collier, and Other Equally Well-Known Actors.
Seat Sale will begin To-morrow.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
ENORMOUS ENTHUSIASM. SOUSA'S PATRIOTIC SPECTACLE.
The Trooping of the Colors.
1000 Soldiers, Sailors, & Chorus 1000
PRECEDED BY POPULAR CONCERT.
SOUSA and his BAND
Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Sat. and Memorial Day.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
ROSE COGHLAN as WIDOW CUSTIS in "WASHINGTON'S SURRENDER."
JOS. HART and CARRIE DE MAR in "DR. CHAUNCEY'S VISIT."
Biograph War Views. MANY FAVORITES.

AMERICAN 8th Av. and 42d St. Tel. 3,147-38.
Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH BIG MONTH IN ENGLISH. 100 PEOPLE IN FAUST
Entire House, 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. Sat. 25c., 50c.
Monday, Black Hussar, Decoration Day Mat.
Monday Evening, Opening of ROOF GARDEN.

CASINO! Immense Mat. Tm'r'w!
JOURNAL: "The Greater ERMINIE!"
World—Erminie born again.
FRANCIS WILSON With PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, And HENRY E. DIXEY.
Herald—Emphatic Success.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A great battle scene, SHENANDOAH
SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY.
Summer Prices | Eve. 8:15. 25-50-75. | Wed. Mat., 2 25 & 50. | Sat. Mat. 2, 25-50-75.

WALLACK'S. Prices: 50c., $1.00, & $1.50.
Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
THE ROYAL ITALIAN Grand Opera Co.
To-night and Sat. Night, "Manon Lescaut."
Sat. Mat., "Trovatore."

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:20.
Daniel Frohman.........Manager
Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
Kelcy-Shannon Company. in Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

5TH AV. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St.
Last 2 weeks. MRS. FISKE
in LOVE FINDS THE WAY and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA.
Eves. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS Matinée Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev'gs, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
Matinée Decoration Day. 50th Performance.
SOUSA'S BRIDE-ELECT.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.
HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS.
Actual Moving Pictures WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison's Special Artist.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
The Leading Lady and Jennie Yeamans.

Daly's Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-morrow at 2.
THE CIRCUS GIRL.
Last Nights! Last Matinées!
Merriest of all musical comedies.

Harlem OPERA HOUSE To-night, 25-50-75c. Matinée To-morrow 25c. & 50c. THE BEGGAR STUDENT.
Next Week, "AMORITA." Special Mat. Monday.

MANHATTAN, B'WAY & 33D ST. Eve. 8:30. Matinée To-morrow.
WAY DOWN EAST. Mon., Special Mat. Decoration Day.

ELECTRICAL SHOW.
2 to 11 P. M. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT.
Adele Ritchie in Le Reve (The Dream)
MAY BELFORT, ROGERS BROS., and others.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN & MUSIC HALL. Seats at tables, 50c.
WAR BUBBLES and Big Vaudeville Bill.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mat. Sat.
The White Squadron, with ROBT. HILLIARD.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.
May 28, 30, June 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.
6 Races Each Day at 2:30 P. M.
$10,000 Brooklyn Handicap,
$5,000 Expectation Stakes.
TO-MORROW, MAY 28.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34th St., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:00, 12:20, 12:40, 12:56, (1:00, Parlor Car,) 1:20, 1:50 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS.
Leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated—F. P. and C. I. R. R. every 5 minutes from 12 to 2:30 P. M. and every 10 minutes thereafter.
Leave 9TH AV. and 20TH ST. every half hour from 12:45 to 3:45 P. M.